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TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 2nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through
CANTON (at the pier) dep.	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15
Sham Shui dep.	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25
Yuen Long dep.	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	17.10	17.25	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	17.20	17.35	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	17.30	17.45	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35	24.50	25.05
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45	25.00	25.15
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55	25.10	25.25
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35	24.50	25.05	25.20	25.35
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15	24.30	24.45	25.00	25.15	25.30	25.45
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25	24.40	24.55	25.10	25.25	25.40	25.55
Yuen Long (at the pier) dep.	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35						

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COL. WARD AND POLAND.

SPIRITED DEFENCE OF THE MINISTER.

STRAIGHT TALK TO LABOUR.

At a conference of the National Federation of General Workers at Oxford was a debate on the Russian-Polish crisis in which Colonel John Ward defended the aims and intentions of the Prime Minister and advanced arguments in justification of the actions of Poland. While Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., who acted for the Government in negotiating with Litvinoff for the exchange of prisoners, gave the conference what he described as "a piece of secret diplomacy" involving some light on events preceding the Polish offensive.

Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., moved, for the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union, a resolution on Poland in the following terms:

This conference records its emphatic protest against the export of arms to Poland and other border States, which enables the Junkers of these countries to set the peoples of war in the interest of their financial paymasters. It congratulates London members on refusing to have their labour prostituted for this purpose, and calls upon the whole of the movement to prevent their labour being used to perpetuate these wicked ventures. It further demands the abolition of secret diplomacy on the ground that it will be impossible to maintain the peace of the world while differences of the peoples are dealt with behind closed doors and decisions binding peoples arrived at without their knowledge and consent.

Mr. Tillett said it was not for them to concentrate their venom on Mr. Winston Churchill, who appeared to be the "little Jack Horner" of the Cabinet. They must tell their pastors and masters that war must cease. Everybody was saying we wanted production, but none of the stanzas told them that a fact—that production was impossible while Europe remained in its present state of chaos and stagnation and in the turmoil and swirl of bloody murder and outrage. The world had had enough of war and revolution. (Cheers.) He would say nothing against Lenin and Trotsky, although he had his own feelings in regard to them. There were enough criminals left behind, men like the Kaiser and Hindenburg, who were responsible for the last war, with all its atrocities and outrages, to give them occupation for twelve months, hanging or shooting them. (Cheers.) They had had enough of such things, and the time had come for the industrial workers of this country to give a lead to those of other nations. (Cheers.) Labour must fight even America and her financiers, and some of our own financiers, who were promoting wars and revolutions. (Cheers.)

DISSENT.

Colonel John Ward, Public Works Operatives Union, said by many a bitter word in justification of Poland. "No nation had been so terribly crushed and destroyed. There was not the slightest doubt Russia was determined to reassert her way in some form or another over those people who had secured their liberty. It was stupid for the workers in this country to blind their eyes to the fact that efforts were made to organise a formidable attack on this new State before it had hardly got into the saddle. To a certain extent, the Polish people, for having taken the bull by the horns and attempted by attacking first, to remove the danger. He wondered whether, in the event of the Polish people having allowed the Red Armies to sweep over their country and destroy their State, the Labour movement in this country would have raised a single finger in defence of them. He was disgusted to hear the remarkable denunciations of Polish people now that they had been constituted a nation again. British Labour could apparently find no good in them, and was hoping and wishing that they might be destroyed by their enemies. (Cries of "Nonsense!" and uproar.)

He returned from Russia with certain definite views, and saw the Prime Minister several times. "Allow me to tell you," said Colonel Ward, "that a year ago, and long before this agitation of the Council of Action was heard of, the Prime Minister fought down every attempt in his Cabinet to revive militarism, and any further interference in Russian affairs or with the Soviet system. I confess I tried to persuade in one case to take the opposite view. I tell you that frankly, and am prepared to receive your condemnation. Do not belittle a man merely because he is your political opponent. The Prime Minister even then was utterly opposed to war, or to any further use of military power, or to a single soldier in any part of the world. It is not only the Prime Minister, but was absolute necessity for it to defend human liberty and the independence of peoples who were in danger of being crushed by a bigger neighbour. For heaven's sake, when a man does right, even when he is Lloyd George, give him credit for it."

Continuing, Colonel Ward said he was afraid the Red diplomats were much too clever for the Labour diplomats of this country; and he was afraid they were using the opposition of the Labour movement to the principles of war for their own advantage. He feared Labour's recent movement against war and its refusal to assist Poland might be taken as an indication by Lenin and his diplomats that even if they were to swallow Poland and destroy her nationhood again this great free democracy of ours would not even resent such a conclusion to the present campaign. If that were true it would be a disgrace, but he did not believe it was the opinion of the British workers. (Cries of "No, it is not.")

Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., said the cold logic of facts upset all Colonel Ward's arguments. There could be no doubt about Labour's attitude toward Poland. They had lodged protest after protest. The Polish Government, with its ideas of Imperialism, absolutely jockeyed military commanders in Great Britain and France into the belief that they could annihilate the Bolshevik forces and destroy the Soviet Government of Russia.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

JAPANESE WRITER'S VIEWS.

According to Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, writing in a special number of the *Chuo Awa*, or *Central Review*, the California question cannot be solved by either war or arbitration, since the whole question is based on subjective facts and not objective.

The key to the solution of this question, therefore, lies nowhere but in clearing the American mind of the many misunderstandings under which it is labouring about Japan and the Japanese people. What Mr. Nagai fears more than this anti-Japanese question is the probability of a clash of Japanese and American interests in China.

WHEN THE CLASH WITH U.S. COMES.

There is much ground for thinking that taking the occasion of this clash America will proceed to drive the Japanese from California. In a work entitled "American Foreign Policy," the anonymous author says:

"It is out of the question that a country like America with its vast resources should be called upon to limit its activities to the American continent. It is in the course of nature that America should have a voice in the politics of the world. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of America controlling the neutral market of the Far East. Japan's recent aggression is a matter of which America would do well to beware. Truly America, faithful to the spirit indicated in the above quotation, has been ceaseless in pushing her policy of expansion in Asia. The intention of the American Government was to unite with China, a country, be it understood, having the same form of Government as America, in accomplishing the task of driving the Japanese influence out of China, and there are already indications that, in this task, America has more or less succeeded. For the anti-Japanese sentiment worked up in China, which Japan has been suffering from, has been the directing hand of America. It is part of America's programme by taking advantage of Japan's mistaken foreign and colonial policy to see Korea restored to its independence, and Siberia freed from Japanese influence."

JAPAN IS ALMOST ISOLATED.

Already Japan is on the verge of being placed in a position of isolation. Suppose that war broke out between Japan and America on these issues, could it be expected that notwithstanding the Anglo-Japanese alliance Canada and Australia would take a neutral attitude, especially in view of the fact that the Canadians and Australians have the same mode of thinking as the Americans. As for China, she would not only hope for American victory, but also undoubtedly make common cause with America. The Bolsheviks in Siberia, who have much reason for hating us for the pressure which has been exerted by the Japanese military, would utilize the war to indulge in butcheries such as were committed recently on a far larger scale. There are also Koreans and the aborigines of Formosa, who would rise for the restoration of their lost rights. The imagination of patriotic Japanese could not endure such a situation for their country, a situation more hopeless than that in which Germany was thrown in the closing days of the world war, but such is the position which will surely be brought about if something is not done in time to avoid it. But what is that something? When a writer said in the course of an article published in Asia some 12 months back that Japan's persistence in her militaristic policy will place her in the same position as Germany before the war, he was expressing the attitude which the average American holds toward Japan's international policy. If it is the real wish of the Japanese to avoid the position of isolation, international policy which is threatening her, while putting an effective check on the Imperialism of the Americans, there is no way to do so except by abandoning her militarism in favour of humane policy aiming at the creation of confidence in her goodwill among the people with whom she must co-operate in presenting a united front against foreign aggression."

Colonel Ward (interrupting) said the British Government protested against the Polish army moving into Russia at all.

A bit of secret diplomacy. When Mr. O'Grady said he would give them a bit of secret diplomacy. When the Polish offensive started he went to the Government with certain information. He suggested that representatives of the Soviet authorities here, while not prepared to accept intervention of the League of Nations, would accept mediation of the League, and the duty of the British and French Governments was to suggest to the Poles that mediation should be accepted. If that had been done at that time thousands of lives would have been saved. He told the Government that the Red forces on the frontier where the Poles had arrived would crush the Polish forces and drive them back and enter Warsaw. He said he understood the temper of the French Government, whose intention was to drive the Soviet forces out of Warsaw by armed power, and that meant a European war. He endeavoured to suggest acceptance of the mediation of the League of Nations, but nothing was done.

The resolution was carried next. The conference also passed a resolution expressing belief in the principle of the League of Nations. Mr. Clynes said the great need of the moment was to secure the admission to the League of Germany and Russia. That would go far to bring in America.

IN BOLSHEVIST WAR ZONE.

SOVIET COMMISSAR INTENT ON HIS STEAK AND ONIONS.

Mr. Cyril Brown, the New York *World* Staff Correspondent, writes from Kolno, under date August 15th: "An amazing adventure carried a *World* man on a romp around the Bolshevik lines to this flea-bitten, God-forsaken town in Bolshevized Poland. The German authorities urgently advised and warned me not to cross the frontier, as the Bolsheviks were shooting all Allied tourists on sight. In fact, specific reports current in official quarters of East Prussia were to the effect that Bolshevik troops had orders to shoot, hang and otherwise kill any French, English and Americans who might fall into their hands."

British authorities in the plebiscite area had the same advice, and said: "It is suicide to cross the frontier, and, moreover, it is forbidden." The British authorities issued strict orders to let no citizens of the Allied and Associated Powers over the border for this reason. The German authorities had likewise stringently closed the border, pending developments.

There is much nervous tension out here on both sides of the East Prussian frontier. In fact, the frontier feeling is best described as wavering and in a state of unstable equilibrium. Nobody knows whether East Prussia will try to follow suit and turn red. The border towns are certainly infected.

HE WENT OVER.

With neither the German nor Entente authorities permitting anyone to cross the border into Bolshevized Poland, and with the prospects of a free funeral, according to advance dope, the *World* man went over the top at noon with another American correspondent and Editor Bauer of the *Johnsburg Gazette*, who talked Polish and, therefore, toddled along as an interpreter. We crossed from Germany into Bolshevized Poland behind the German frontier barrier of Blawien following on the heels of our smugglers by crossing the boundary river Wincenta on a flimsy 3-inch plank. Courteous German officials showed us the forbidden crossing, therefore the mystery continued to deepen.

As soon as we were safely across the river on Polish soil, we skirted the river bank back of the main highway. The German border police, who showed the correspondent the forbidden crossing, said the beam whereon we walked over was the first international strand connecting Germany with Russia. This is politically significant, as most Germans are pipe-dreaming of a Russo-German alliance against France and the Versailles treaty.

But the regulations bridge on the main highway connecting East Prussia with Russia-Poland was blown up years ago, never to be repaired. Humorous incidents occurred as we stood on the Polish bank of the Wincenta River, waving good-bye to our ward motor-car on the German side. The German chief customs inspector, a reddish, bushy-whiskered person, known locally as "the customs uncle," came dashing up on a bicycle. Although I was already over the frontier, the customs official, with typical Teuton efficiency, shouted across the river, asking if I had anything dutiable, and when I answered "No," he took my word.

THAT THE FUNNY STUFF ENDED.

The funny stuff ended right here. I was heading into an unknown Bolshevized danger zone. Just across the river was the Polish hamlet of Wincenta. We had expected to have to walk a couple of hours to the first Bolshevized town, but the Polish-speaking editor, Bauer, managed to raise a small two-horse manure wagon, promising to pay the Polish driver the large sum of fifty German marks for the day's work. Reaching on a bundle of straw, we started the dangerous dash of penetrating Bolshevized Poland. There were no Bolsheviks, military or civilian, in Wincenta; nothing but poor Polish peasants, which puzzled the correspondent, until he later learned that the Bolsheviks had decreed a ten kilometer neutral zone along the East Prussian border and were respecting it, for propaganda purposes, the idea being not to get the Germans angry and defensively scrappy at this time about Bolshevism, because of its close proximity to the border.

Nevertheless, although there was not a single Bolshevik in sight, it felt like being in another world as soon as I had crossed from Germany to Poland. Though there was no immediate physical change, I had an uncanny feeling as if something was wrong. "I nearly turned back toward Berlin,"

Some light is shed on this uncanny feeling by Wincenta's leading citizen, who was driving our manure cart. He said: "We are now in a bad way. We used to sell our farm stuff over the German border, add buy stuff back, but the new German border is closed and we cannot sell anything, and what is worse, we cannot buy the things we need. Also, we can't buy anything from what is left of Poland or from Russia, because they have got nothing to tell us and can't get it to us."

I had a vivid impression that it is as awful and fatal to be an inhabitant of Wincenta and other frontier towns on the Bolshevik side of the fence. This same Pole had not the slightest idea of what was going on in the world, and asked us eagerly for news, even for German newspapers. He said he had heard the rumour by word of mouth that the Polish territory up the Narva line would later on have a plebiscite as to whether it wanted to go to Germany or Russia.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FEAR OF JAPAN.

AMERICAN ALLEGATION OF FORTIFYING TURTLE ISLAND.

New York, September 7th.

Mr. Schall, a member of the House of Representatives, declared yesterday that Japan had openly and flagrantly violated the Monroe doctrine by establishing a fortified base on Turtle Island off Magdalen Bay, in Lower California. During the latter part of the Taft administration, he says, Japan obtained a fishing concession in Turtle Island from Mexico, but instead of developing a fishing station Japan developed a powerful coaling and naval base. I obtained the evidence from an influential friend who met a Japanese destroyer on patrol duty, which compelled him to go back.

Mr. Schall asserted that if the Department of State does not take immediate action, he will put the whole matter before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. This absurd story is reported only by the Hearst papers, which call it astonishing. Thinking people pay little attention to such things but fear are expressed that such pinpricks to both people are causing friction which will lead to real trouble. It is mentioned that some influential Japanese papers are playing a hostile role in Japan. The *Journal of Commerce* attests warning that there is "a direct danger in the present underhand irritating hostility among certain individuals both in Japan and the United States, and that it is untrue and unnecessary, as well as unfortunate, and cannot be laid aside too soon for the real good of both peoples."

It further says that there is no doubt that during the Russo-Japanese war there was in America a live and intelligent sympathy with the Japanese, "but fifteen years later we find a decided change in the attitude of many citizens which gives a favourable opportunity to rabid demagogues—individuals who both by word of mouth and in print arouse hostile feelings against our friend and ally in the Far East. The change in sentiment among the less thinking or poorly informed of our own people has caused the papers to mention German propaganda, commercial rivalry in the Far East, and the immigration question in California. It says competition can be friendly if there is fair dealing. This is especially true regarding commercial rivalry between Japan and the United States. The North Pacific is broad enough and the markets of the Far East are extensive enough to keep both peoples busy to the full extent of their power. "Surely it is time that the respective peoples should understand this and co-operate as well as compete upon lines of friendly rivalry. The California question is more serious. It will do no good for our Government to continue the policy of overlooking the prejudices of the Californian people or of taking refuge behind the old discarded theory of State rights or State sovereignty. Under our treaty with Japan we are pledged to grant Japan fair dealing under the 'most favored nation' clause. We should either abrogate the treaty or enforce it."

The *Journal* suggests proportional immigration (probably the Ghetto scheme) as a proper solution.—*Japan Chronicle*.

4,000-YEAR-OLD SKELETONS.

Mr. Wyman Abbott, a Peterborough solicitor, discovered, while excavating near the city, what is probably a family or tribal burial ground of 4,000 B.C.

The skeletons are thought to be those of invaders of the early bronze age who were seeking for copper.

It is announced that the Canadian Air Board will establish shortly a trans-continental air route by means of express aeroplanes offering a 50-hour service between Halifax and Vancouver, and carrying passengers, mail and light cargo. Control stations will be established at intervals of 20 miles with air-post at all of the principal cities along the route.

It is a strange world on the Bolshevik side beyond the German border; nobody knows these two expensive locomotives and there, and nobody seems to care. Thereafter the only things seen in Bolshevized Poland for miles were the red-painted Polish maidens, frugally saving the price of all stockings by going bare-legged while the heaped what looked like grass between the brushwood and ragweed. This solitary resper was the only human being I saw for many miles, until we came to Kolos, a typical small-time Russo-Polish town with 20,000 per cent. Jews.

NUMEROUS STRINGS OF CHAINS.

We saw numerous strings of chains on rough iron crosses under silver birches, constituting wayside shrines where the overwhelmingly Catholic and pious Poles pray. We also passed two herds of splendid cattle of black and white, Prussian national colours, but innocently, for they were Schleswig-Holstein breed, indicating, however, that this part of Bolshevized Poland is one of the richest food districts in Europe.

We were shown into a shabby two-story red brick building and taken right into the dining room, where the commissar, Hans Schnurwald, and five other Bolsheviks were feeding.

Our reception was cold and flat. Nobody invited me to sit down and nobody said, "Have a drink," or "Have some food." I was at the Bolshevik front and not "in good," and I knew it. The clumsy soviet commissar who bowed Kolno and pointed to the German border was a Polish Jew communist. He wore a clean white collar and gold rimmed eye-glasses and had reddish protruding eyes, with a face like a rabbit. Otherwise he betrayed no human emotions.

I introduced myself to this bland, clumsy communist chief, and he kept right on eating, asked, and cabbage, asking no notice of me. The fact that the *World* correspondent had toddled into his midst meant nothing in this Bolshevik commissar's young life.

THE POSITION AT CANTON. A NEW TUCHUN SELECTED.

General Luk Wing-tung, the all-powerful Kwangsi leader having announced that the Tuchen Mok Yung-hsien would vacate the office as soon as a suitable successor had been chosen, the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly on Thursday evening elected Rear-Admiral Tang Ting-kwang as Acting Military Governor, and the decision was announced to the people by the discharge of crackers, and the display of flags throughout the city.

Admiral Lin, who has been filling the role of mediator, was requested by the Assembly to arrange for the transfer of the Tuchen Mok.

Rear-Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, who has been designated successor to Tuchen Mok Yung-hsien, is a Cantonese, native of Fayun District. He is at present also Commander of the C.S.S. *Hsichi*, one of the largest warships of the independent Chinese Navy and has also been serving as Vice-Minister of the Navy.

Prior to the election, there was a meeting of Naval and Military leaders at Dutch Folly. It was attended, among others, by Mr. Wong Keong, a representative of General Chan Kwing-ming, who gave the meeting the assurance that General Chan had no ambition to become Tuchen of Kwangtung.

According to latest reports Tsen Chun-huan, President of the Administrative Council is still with Tuchen Mok, but the Kwangsi troops which were on the way to Canton have been held up on the West River, near Samshui, by General Li Fook-lum's troops.

The Tuchen Mok is still bargaining for money and a recognised position as Commander of the Kwangsi troops in Kwangtung.

Kwangsi troops have made entrenchments near the Canton-Hankow Railway Station at Wenghsia in view of a possible attack by General Li Fook-lum's troops in Shikwaitong.

ITEMS FROM THE CANTON PRESS.

Many shops in Shi Pui Lau and other streets have posted "To Let" signs to keep expected looters from entering their premises. When too many are doing the same thing, says the *Canton Times*, the sign has ceased to be a scare-crow, according to those laughing over the matter.

All the cinema theatres in the city suspended their movie shows for want of attendance during local disturbances, the last few days.

As most of the valuable goods in the local stores have been transported to Shamen, or Hsiam, for storage, against possible looting by soldiers, a majority of the employees in the shops have already left the city for other places, in order to enjoy a few days off.

Street hawkers have been experiencing hard times during the past few days, but chair coolies have been making a harvest.

Merchants have organised special fire-brigades as a precaution against both fire and looting.

The National Salvation Army has disarmed railway guards at points on the Canton-Hankow railway, and is also credited with having cut the telegraph wire between Tungshui and Canton.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS CARGO-BEAT RANSACKED

The master of a cargo junk has reported to the police that while his vessel was on a voyage from Shanchun to Ulong on Wednesday, with a crew of five, including himself, they sighted another junk off Mongtseng at about 8.30 p.m. The stranger hailed them and ordered them to stop. Suspecting the men to be pirates, and afraid to disregard the order the cargo boat was stopped. The strange craft came alongside the cargo junk, and the pirates, ten in number and fully armed, boarded her, and after driving off her crew into the hold, where they were locked up, the pirates ransacked the vessel and stole eight rolls of white cloth and other cargo valued at \$188. The pirates then returned to their boat, and sailed in the direction of Shikui in Chinese territory.

WHIST DRIVE

A successful Whist Drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club on Thursday evening. There was a good attendance and the Committee's arrangements for the comfort of their guests were all that could be desired. Mr. Spottiswood acted as M.C. The following were the prize-winners:

Ladies: Mrs. Sellwood (1st); Mrs. Budden (2nd); Mrs. Bigg (3rd); Mrs. Budden (4th); Longest at one table: Miss Pile.

Men: Mr. Langer (1st); Mr. Newing (2nd); Mr. Bardon (3rd); Mr. Bardon (4th); Hidden Number: Mr. Derrick.

"SHOE-MONEY." DISPUTE OVER A HOUSE PREMIUM.

An action was heard on Thursday in the Summary Court in which Leung Mang Hin claimed from Tek Yuet Chong Kee (firm) and Lai King Chuen and Wat Yau the sum of \$250, being as to \$200 part thereof damages sustained by him for breach of contract to let him a half-house, No. 100, Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, and as to \$50, the amount of premium paid by him for the tenancy of the premises.

Mr. Justice Wood delivered the following judgment: In this case it has been agreed by the solicitor for the three defendants that they should stand or fall together. The subject of the dispute is a verbal agreement between the parties made in April last, in which the defendants agreed to let certain premises to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff agreed to become their tenant, the tenancy to commence on June 1st. The plaintiff alleges that it was the terms of the agreement that he should pay \$200 "shoe-money" to the defendants. The case for the defendants is that the amount of "shoe-money" agreed upon was \$400 and that the plaintiff further undertook to make a deposit of \$600. The question before the Court is a matter of the credit of the witnesses. I am quite clear that on this issue the plaintiff's evidence is true and the evidence called for the defence is untrue. I find that the plaintiff paid the \$200 "shoe-money" which he undertook to pay. I find also that on June 1st he was in Yau-mai ready to assume possession of the premises and possession was refused to him by the defendant. I therefore, enter judgment for the plaintiff with costs for the \$200 "shoe-money" paid by him to the defendants. Consideration of the claim for damages is deferred in the hope that the parties may arrive at an agreement.

THE KENNEDY TOWN MURDER.

DESERVEDLY NVR EZZHONY WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

Another Chinese alleged to have been concerned in the armed robbery and murder at Kennedy Town in April last has been arrested by the Police, making three in all. One is now awaiting trial at the criminal sessions on the capital charge. Another was arrested a fortnight ago, and he and the man who has just been arrested were brought up before the Court yesterday when the case was formally remanded.

The alleged facts in connection with the murder are that five men entered a house and after gagging and trussing up the cook, stabbed a young boy who put up a desperate resistance. By the time the Police arrived on the scene the men had disappeared, but detectives got on their trail and arrested one man, and they have now secured two more. It is expected that the other two men will be traced in the course of the next few days.

In connection with the arrest an interesting story is in circulation amongst the Chinese to the effect that, after the robbery, the men agreed to meet at a certain place and divide the booty. The two men who had possession of the booty did not, however, turn up at the meeting place. This is said to have caused the undoing of the gang, for in revenge the other men set out to have informed the Police of the whereabouts of the first man arrested. Another of the party gave the second one away and a curious fact was that the informant became suspected by the Police, as he seemed to be conversant with the facts, and he was arrested and paraded for identification. This man was picked out by witnesses as a member of the gang and he, too, was charged.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

There was a fair number of spectators present at the V.R.C. Bath yesterday evening when the second day's events were worked off. Some very exciting contests were witnessed, especially in the 250 yards championship of the Colony which was won by D. Lyon, who beat J. R. Johnston by three-fifths of a second. The 100 yards championship for H.M. Forces was secured by Capt. P. H. Davies by four-fifths of a second. The Long Jump, open to the Colony, saw an old favourite, M. A. B. Souza, carrying it off his distance being 63 feet.

To-day the sports commence at 3 p.m. The following were yesterday's results:

FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP (Members).—1st Heat: 1. S. A. Mares; 2. G. A. Carvalho; 2nd Heat: 1. A. Botelho; 2. L. M. Franco.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Boys).—1. J. R. Johnston; 2. R. Wickell.

TWO LENGTHS GIRLS SCRATCH RACE (Under 12 years).—1. Miss B. Chu; 2. Miss I. Phillips.

LONG JUMP, Open to the Colony.—1. M. A. B. Souza (distance 63 feet); 2. D. Laing (distance 62 feet 9 in.).

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Members).—1. F. M. R. Pereira (time 27.9.5 seconds); 2. S. A. Mares.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (Army and Navy).—1st Heat: 1. Pto. Alderman; 2. B. J. J. Elie.

FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP (Ladies).—1. Miss G. Ramsey; 2. Miss E. Young.

FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP (Girls).—1. Miss Winnie Lawson; 2. Miss Connie Smith.

250 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.—1. D. Lyon (time 29.4.4 seconds); 2. J. R. Johnston.

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP (H.M. Forces).—1. Capt. P. H. Davies (time 1 min. 12 sec.); 2. B. Wood.

TWO LENGTHS TEAM RACE (Members).—1. S. Mares, J. R. Souza, M. A. B. Carvalho, E. A. Noronha and F. M. R. Pereira.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "PROFESSOR." THE GRIEVANCES OF THE PASSENGERS.

Something has been heard by most residents in Eastern ports of the voyage of the transport *Professor* to England, and of the dissatisfaction which prevailed among the passengers, civilian and military. The voyage from Hongkong occupied eighty days, and at the end of the voyage written protests were understood to be addressed to the Directors of the Union Castle Line Steamship Co. Ltd. by the military passengers as well as by the civilians. The civilian protest which was signed by all the civilian passengers was as follows:

H.M. Transport *Professor*,
Bay of Biscay,
8th August, 1920.

GENTLEMEN.—The first class civilian passengers now en route to Southampton by H.M.T. *Professor*, whose names and home addresses appear at the foot of this communication, would like to bring the following facts to your notice:—

(1) *Cabin accommodation.*—While we must admit that the Board of Trade's Regulations regarding the number of passengers and the air-space allotted to each person appear to have been observed, we consider the present interior arrangements of the cabins are, in many instances, most unsuitable for prolonged sailings in tropical seas. Passengers in an infected state of health were, therefore, forced to sleep on deck, involving, as this does, late retirement and early rising, as well as the fatigue incidental to the movement of bedding to and from the deck, a serious falling upon the passengers for the reasons to be explained under "Staff."

(2) *Food.*—We are strongly of opinion that the food as served is very inferior to that provided by any shipping firm of repute trading in any part of the world. Indeed, we regard it even inferior to the food supplied nearly twenty years ago to 2nd class passengers on Castle Mail Steamers trading with the Cape.

For many days we were absolutely without green vegetables, potatoes, or fresh fruit. Rice and toast appeared on the bill of fare in lieu of the same.

Three days out of any port fish was invariably not edible. Potatoes, when available, were repeatedly served in their jackets.

Between Colombo and Aden, and even approaching Port Said, ice was obtainable only on special request, the price we quote "the bread throughout the voyage was of very poor quality, on some occasions it was sour, and it was invariably insufficiently baked.

Pickles, tinned fruit, sauces, preserves, nuts, etc. were supplied in such small quantities as often to cause little animosities between adjoining tables.

(3) *Liquid Refreshments.*—Notwithstanding notices appearing in the burs that all drinks would be supplied at cost prices, we must take exception to a rate of 6d. per bottle of aerated waters taken aboard at Singapore, when it was well known that mineral waters are obtainable at that port at a rate equivalent to 3d. per bottle. We would add, without any special inference as to the quality of the ship's waters, that the price we quote for water supplied by the (reputedly) best firm in the Straits Settlements, at several stages in the Tropics, the stocks of drinks ran very low. This shortage was very acute, whisky and gin being rationed out one tot per person per day. Despite these precautions, the drinks mostly in demand were for several days entirely exhausted prior to the arrival of the steamer at Singapore, and again at Aden.

(4) *Sanitation.*—On many occasions the flushing arrangements in the lavatories were out of order owing to lack of water. Passengers were expected to flush the pans themselves by means of handbuckets. Before resorting to this latter method, the smell from the lavatories was most offensive and no disinfectant was used.

During a shortage of toilet soap passengers were supplied with a coarse yellow washing soap; otherwise were forced to purchase toilet soap from the barber at a cost of 1s. per piece.

Small bath-towels were issued to all passengers, only once weekly.

An adequate supply of fresh water was not always available. This necessitated a notice being placed in the bath-rooms almost immediately after leaving Colombo and, until arrival at Port, further urgent notices were posted warning passengers to use more than the usual economy in the matter of its use.

(5) *Laundry.*—In view of the length of the passage, we feel that some assistance should have been rendered by the ship's officers in the matter of laundry, especially on the approach of land, that some assistance should have been without washing facilities for more than a month.

Arrangements might, we think, have been made by wireless some days in advance.

(6) *Stiffs.*—While desiring to make no complaints against the stewards, we should like to bring to the Company's notice the inefficiency in numbers of the same. In spite of these difficulties, we unanimously record our opinion that the stewards have done their utmost to meet an impossible situation.

We are bringing these circumstances to your notice, in the first instance, to make it clear that your company's interests have not been adequately protected during this voyage. As a consequence, much unnecessary discomfort has been occasioned to us, and we do not consider that we have received value for the heavy expenditure we have made in passage money. We, therefore, suggest that at least a portion of the passage money be refunded to us.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIA AND CHINA. QUESTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

THE CRISIS REACHED.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking in a message dated September 22nd, thus amplifies the information telegraphed about that date by our own correspondent at Peking.

The position of the Russian Legation and Consulate in China was brought into question when a Russian Legation telegram in code was returned by the telegraph authorities with an intimation that the Waichiao had issued instructions that no more Russian Legation code telegrams should be accepted.

Thereupon Prince Koudacheff asked for an interview with Dr. Yen, which was held at the latter's residence. Here Prince Koudacheff protested against the stoppage of telegrams. Dr. Yen replied that code telegrams from the Russian Legation might be connected with political actions which might cause difficulty to the local Chinese authorities, quoting the Kalmikoff case as an instance.

The discussion led to the consideration of the position of the Russian Legation, during which Dr. Yen suggested that the matter would be simplified if Prince Koudacheff voluntarily retired. Prince Koudacheff referred to his obligation to the Russian people in China, of whom, he said, there were some 300,000. He added that he could only be relieved of that responsibility by his recall by a future Russian Government or the severance of diplomatic relations by China.

Prince Koudacheff subsequently sent a Note to the Waichiao saying that he presumed Dr. Yen's conversation was an official intimation from the Chinese Government, and intimating his readiness to retire in accordance with Chinese wishes. Dr. Yen did not at first accept official responsibility for his remarks concerning Prince Koudacheff's retirement, but later he gave in on this point, and suggested a preamble, in which he hinted that Prince Koudacheff himself should put an end to his official position.

Prince Koudacheff then forwarded a further communication, using the suggested preamble but refusing voluntarily to give up his official position.

To this communication the Waichiao has not yet replied.

Code messages are now reaching the Russian Legation.

The questions involved are admittedly difficult, seeing that the Chinese Government has no official status in the Legation area, while Russian interests cannot be safeguarded by the representatives of any power, as none of them has recognised the Soviet Government.

The Russian Archives, etc., must be protected, and the Chinese Government's idea is that Prince Koudacheff and his staff should remain at the Russian Legation, and continue to take charge of the archives and property there, until a Russian Government is recognised by China.

There could be no serious alteration in the position of the Russian concessions at Tientsin and Hankow. A Chinese official would merely replace the Russian Consul in each of these administrations; moreover, the Chinese Eastern Railway would be practically unaffected by the change. China would hold Russian public interests in trust for Russia.

The most important development would be the loss of extra-territoriality for Russia, pending future arrangements with Russia.

Though the status of the Russian Legation and Consulate in China is not as yet officially changed, the fact that important developments are imminent is proved by the fact that the Legation has warned the Consulate in China to be in readiness to hand down the Russian flag.

THE RUSSIAN CONCESSION AT HANKOW.

PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE SEIZURE.

HANKOW, September 22nd.

The British, French and American Chambers of Commerce, the China Association and British and American property holders, are preparing a protest against the reported taking over of the administration of the Russian Concession by the Chinese authorities. The general opinion is that, should this take place, the Russian and also the ex-German Concession should be under international control.

RETURNED BANISHEES.

Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, heard a charge brought by Inspector Cargill against a Chinese for unlawfully returning to the Colony after having been banished for a period of ten years on July 22nd last. The defendant admitted the offence and said that he came back to take his wife and family with him to the country. Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball passed a similar sentence on a Chinese, who admitted that he had returned to the Colony before the term for which he had been banished (ten years) had expired.

When giving consideration to this complaint, we specially invite you to bear in mind (1) that the length of the voyage (from Shanghai) will have been no less than 60 days; (2) that the voyage lay, for the most part, in the Tropics; and (3) that many rigourous proceedings on home leave have already lost much valuable time which will considerably curtail their holiday leave in Europe.

In order to save time in the settlement of this question, we trust your Company will not advance a new time-worn argument of the high cost of living and its effect on the cost of labour. These considerations, we hold, are fully covered by the large increase in passage money, now nearly 100 per cent. higher than those in vogue in pre-war days.

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MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FREQUENT CONSIGNMENTS OF MESSRS. MAPPIN & WEBB'S FAMOUS

STERLING SILVER WARE & "PRINCE'S PLATE" AND WE FEEL CONFIDENT THAT WE HAVE THE MOST UNIQUE SELECTION IN THE FAR EAST.



OUR PRESENT STOCK IS WELL WORTHY OF YOUR INSPECTION AND INCLUDES

CHRISTENING SETS.	CIGARETTES & CIGAR BOXES, SEALING SETS, MATCH STANDS, CIGARETTE CASES, TRINKET BOXES, PIN & PUFF BOXES, SALTS JARS, BRIDGE BOXES, Etc., Etc.	TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, FRUIT & SWEET STANDS, ENTREE DISHES, FLOWER VASES, SWEET & MUFFIN DISHES, CAFE & LIQUEUR SETS, TOILET SETS, Etc., Etc.
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HIGH GRADE MOTOR OILS

Manufactured by PRICES' COMPANY LIMITED.

HUILE de LUXE: is specially adapted for use on Motor Cycles during warm weather.

MOTORINE: The best all-round oil for Water-cooled Engines. It has a rich character and good body.

HEAVY GAS ENGINE OIL: A compound oil of moderate body for Water-cooled engines of medium size and speed.

Suitable for MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR BOATS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

TRAVELLING REQUISITES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ATTACHE CASES, COMPRESSED FIBRE SQUARE BAGS, TRUNKS,

BONNET BOXES, CABIN TRUNKS,

VISITING CASES, DRESS CASES,

SUIT CASES,

ALL WOOL RUGS, ETC., ETC.

Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.
RUGBY SECTION.

PURSE PRACTICE will be held at Happy Valley on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, at 5.30 p.m., followed by Election of Officers. All interested are invited, whether Members of the Club or not.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [1589]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th OCTOBER, at 12 o'clock Noon, within the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Chater Road, Hongkong.
By Order,
B. J. PATERSON,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [1570]

NOTICE.

THE MISSES AILEEN & DORIS WOODS.

EXPERT TEACHERS & DEMONSTRATORS of the AMERICAN BALL ROOM DANCES, now in vogue.
Private Tuition daily (by appointment) at the City Hall.
Particulars, terms, etc., Top Floor, Prince's Buildings, 10, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3123. [1567]

NOTICE.

Just Received "ARDATE"

STATE	EXTRINS	CIGARETTES
"555"	...	\$0.80 per 50
"999"	...	1.10 per 50
Cubers	...	0.95 per 50
Astoria	...	1.20 per 50
De Luxe	...	1.10 per 50
(Ladies' size) 0.25 per 10		

TABACQUERIA MEXICANA,
10, Lee House Street,
Telephone 3579. [1566]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.

St. George's Building, Hongkong.
Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager..... Mr. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager..... Mr. K. T. WONG.

Foreign exchange and general banking business transacted. Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2%, 4% and 5% respectively.

L. S. HOLM,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1920. [1571]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

BEGINNERS' CLASS will be started on MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th, at 5.15 p.m. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Zetland Street and Lee House Street (Masonic Hall Premises).
Intending students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.
By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, September 15th, 1920. [1491]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 14th OCTOBER, 1920, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1920, electing office bearers for the ensuing year etc.
By Order,
B. J. PATERSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 30th, 1920. [1569]

FOR SALE.

"BIOTON" (187, Peak) Plantation Road with Tennis Court. Total area 54,000 sq. ft. Greater part level ground available for additional building without encroaching on tennis court. Possession of land can be had immediately, house next spring.
Apply—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Building. [1556]

FOR SALE.

UP-TO-DATE newly built Five-Roomed BUNGALOW at Pokfulam, H. & C. Water, English Range, Tiled Floors, Electric Light, Tennis Court, Flush Lavatories etc.
Apply—
G. H. WILSON,
c/o Messrs. ROBERTSON, WILSON & Co.,
Beaconsfield Arcade. [1643]

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, length 28 feet, diameter 8 feet, diameter of furnaces (two) 3 feet. Working pressure 100 lbs per sq. inch. Constructed by Messrs. LINDSAY, BURNER & Co., Govan, Glasgow. In good order and condition. Complete set of fittings with each boiler.
Apply—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong. [1544]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby warned that a First Deposit Receipt No. 3098 issued to LAD HONG KI by the Netherlands Handel Maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society) Hongkong Branch dated the 23rd September, 1920, for \$64,000 Hongkong Currency payable on 23rd November, 1920, with interest at 3 per cent per annum has been LOST by the said LAD HONG KI and no other person is entitled to the same or to the said sum of \$64,000 or the interest thereon or to any credit or consideration in respect thereof. Any person having any knowledge of the whereabouts of the said Deposit Receipt is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong, September 23rd, 1920. [1560]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned scrip for SHARES in the under-noted Companies, the Secretaries of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.

The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.

Particulars and Numbers of HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY SHARES stolen—
Script No. 23801/23830 O. P. Chater
7590 50 87084/37133 M. S. Sassoon
8538 100 42869/42968 Li Chok Yuen
5910 20 1251/75 1895/59 S. Fenwick
5911 20 59089/117 H. H. Fenwick
7754 9 64757/765 S. Fenwick
8411 5 71841/845 R. Mitchell
8605 15 44670/684 Mrs. E. G. Champenowas
7769 4 69739/69742 P. F. H. Hodge & A. F. Harris

7755 9 64766/774 H. H. Fenwick
H.K. & WHAMPOA CO. 100 SHARES.
Script No. 7425 Lo Koon Hang 9003/27
5601/55 3 7583/77 - 52347/81, 28995/37019,
40713/717.

(Signed) FRED KILLS,
c/o FRED KILLS & Co.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1558]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

FREDERICK GEORGE TROBRIDGE as Managing Director of THE CHINA MINING & METAL CO., LTD., of 16, Queen's Road Central, in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of the inconvenience at present existing I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steam launch "DAIY" of Hongkong official number 128,698, of gross tonnage 1724, registered tonnage 1172, heretofore owned by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD., Wyndham Street, Hongkong, and the STRAIN LAUNDRY CO., LTD., Dundas Street, Mongkok, Hongkong, for permission to change her name to "STILBITE" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by THE CHINA MINING & METAL CO., LTD., of 16, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong, this 30th day of September, 1920.
FREDERICK GEORGE TROBRIDGE,
Hongkong, September 30th, 1920. [1560]

G. B. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Institute will Re-open on MONDAY, OCTOBER 4th.

Classes will be formed in—
Building Construction.
Chemistry.
Physics.
English.
Mathematics.
French.
Book-keeping.
Cookery.

Intending students should be enrolled at the Education Office.
R. E. O. BIRD,
Director.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [1561]

G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1920, at 2 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND on New Road from Gap Road to Wanchai Gap, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing	Approximate Area.	Upset Price.
Lot 1.
Lot 2.
Lot 3.
Lot 4.
Lot 5.
Lot 6.
Lot 7.
Lot 8.
Lot 9.
Lot 10.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of **£1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS** if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for—
Boxes P. Q., AD, AP, AW, BC.

WANTED—To Buy A BABY CARRIAGE in good condition. Apply Box BC, Daily Press Office.

WANTED—DOCTOR for steamer sailing to London on the 4th October. Apply Box BD, Daily Press Office.

WANTED.

WANTED position by an experienced Export man who is also well acquainted with Picegoods and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages; perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good foreign connections. No objection to emigrate.
Apply—
Box 1354, Office, [1555]
Care of "Daily Press"

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

THE ANNUAL FETE & SALE OF WORK

will be held in
GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS
on
SATURDAY, NOV. 6th,
FROM 2 TO 7 P.M.
Adults 30 Cts.
Children 10 [1546]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS.
Fcs. 105,000,000.00

The organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE IN ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars—
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd. [1489]

A. G. DA ROCHA
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. G. DA ROCHA
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, October 6th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS

Also—
Navy Blue Serge, in good condition. 7 yards or 8 yards and lengths.
60 Picols Rice
240 Aero-Lite. Burns 95 per cent. At 5 per cent. Gasoline.
90 cases Yellow Bar Laundry Soap.
70 " Blue
60 " Soap—140 cakes each.
20 " Co. opinal Powder.
150 pieces Leather.
20 Ship Basins.
"TAKES—Cash on Delivery.

INTIMATION

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a 'Post-War Weakness.'

It is claimed that

WATSON'S
E
WHISKY
still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and a fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

MARRIAGE.

MARY CHAUNY, At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Sept. 17th, by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyra, M. E. F. ABBET, The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Hongkong, to C. V. (LILY) CHAUNY, daughter of the late W. S. Chauncy, Sydney, Australia. [1566]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd. C
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

The censorship of the Canton newspapers has been considerably relaxed during the past two days; the people in the City are recovering their equanimity; fewer are coming to Hongkong and everything points to the fact that the Kwangsi leaders feel discretion to be the better part of valour. The talk of a pecuniary settlement may be the beginning of the end of the Military Government, and a simple financial transaction may lead to the re-establishment in the South-West of that which Dr. SUN YAT-SHEN would probably describe as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Curiously enough, there are no signs that the people themselves feel particularly elated over the prospect. If their opinion were asked—which it will not be—they would doubtless acquiesce in the expenditure of a reasonable sum to secure peace on whichever side the money had to be spent. Their one objection is to fighting in any shape or form, and their one aim in life is to be freed from the distractions caused by the incessant quarrelling of rival political parties. Business men in Hongkong will heartily sympathize with them, but unfortunately there is no evidence that even the return of the old Parliamentarians to the Southern Capital and the exit of the Military Government forebodes a period of peace and plenty.

Tuchun Mok may retire with his million, or even less. He may live quietly for the time in Hongkong, in the house in Robinson Road which it is said he has purchased, and may send his tailor-made followers back to their homes in Kwangsi. Apparently he has little choice now that the Chief of Police in Canton, NAI

HONG-PING, and the Defence Commissioner, LI FOOK-LAM, have turned against him. Menaced from outside, and with an uprising within his own stronghold, his position seems to be hopeless. But there is still LUX to be reckoned with.

It is improbable that he will give up readily any part of the great power he has wielded for so many years and whilst he remains in office, the new Parliament will be unable to exercise its full authority. LUX has had what we suppose must be regarded as a highly successful career. A quarter of a century ago he was a bandit. His fame as a leader of irregular forces spread far and wide, and the military authorities, following the line of least resistance, as is customary in China, offered him a commission in the Army. This was accepted and under the late monarchy LUX quickly rose to the rank of General. With the establishment of the Republic he was appointed Tuchun of Kwangsi. Four or five years ago, when LUX CHI-KUANG, then Tuchun of Kwangtung, dared to favour YUAN SHIH-KAI's monarchical ambitions, LUX gathered his armies together and drove him from the South. His reward came in the virtual command of the two Kwangs, and he has been in the saddle ever since. While never being credited with any great regard for constitutional government, he enlisted readily enough under the banner of Dr. SUN YAT-SHEN upon the formation of the Southern Confederation and was chosen a member of the Cabinet of seven Commissioners and appointed Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, a post a little higher than that of Tuchun. Being not ungrateful he obeyed the orders of Parliament to attack Hunan and established his influence in several of the prefectures of that Province also. LUX may have some of the qualities of the well-known Vicar of Bray, but it is almost impossible to conceive him holding high position in the future administration. His supposed intrigues with Peking led to the disruption of the "Constitutional Government" and it would be little short of farcical if the Parliamentarians, having struggled back to the scene of their former labours, were to carry compromise so far as to co-operate once again with their rival. The only alternative is prolonged fighting. LUX may confine himself to Kwangsi, but who is to turn him out from there? Whilst he remains Tuchun it is obvious that Parliamentary control over that important province will be in name only. There is little doubt that business men in Canton, if given the choice, would prefer Government by WU TING-PANG, TANG SHAO-I and their associates to that of the present military leaders. Dr. WU is a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, London, and Mr. TANG SHAO-I is a graduate of Yale University. Both are men of considerable educational attainments, but then training and experience in other lands will be of little avail in procuring a settled government for China unless they immediately attack the great outstanding problem and are able to bring about a lasting reconciliation with Peking.

Among the passengers who left by the Korea Maru were Mr. Paul M. Hodgson, Secretary of the Union Insurance Society, who goes home on leave.
Misses Aileen and Doris Woods have started their private tuition in dancing as will be seen from an advertisement appearing in another column.
The total output of the Kailas Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 18th, amounted to 75,385 tons and the sales during the period to 55,535 tons.
Bangkok not only has its periodical horse races, but is going in for "motor meets." The programme of one advertised for October 24th includes events for motor cars of various classes, motor-cycles, push bikes, and rickshaws.
The new bank, the China Specie Bank, Ltd., opens its premises at St. George's Building for business to-day. As will be seen from our advertisement columns, Mr. Wong Shiu Ham is the chairman of the board of directors. The chief manager is Mr. L. S. Holm.

In conformity with the Peking Government's order to reduce the military units of the country by twenty per cent. two battalions of troops of the 11th Division who had been stationed at Nanyang have been disbanded. In order to prevent these disbanded soldiers from doing any mischief in the Capital, says a Peking contemporary, the military and Police authorities in the Capital have taken measures to forbid the entry of any of these discharged soldiers into the city.

The Manila Observatory telegram received at 2 p.m. yesterday, reported the Typhoon N.E. of the China Sea to be falling up.

The loan to the value of \$3,500,000 recently concluded by the Government to meet its immediate requirements has all been expended, says the Peking Daily News, and the Government is still in need of funds to tide over the Moon Festival. The total amount of proceeds realized from the above loan, after deducting the interest and commission, is only \$2,900,000 of which an amount of \$1,000,000 has been remitted to General Chang Tso-lin to satisfy his military "expenses" in Fengtien.

The Catholic community celebrate tomorrow the Feast of "Our Lady of the Holy Rosary." The celebration takes place at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, and there will be a procession in the following order: The Banner of Our Lady; Girls scattering flowers; St. Joseph's Apostleship of Study; Apostleship of Prayer; St. Joseph's Confraternity; Blessed Sacrament Confraternity; Banners of the Mysteries of the Rosary; Confraternity of the Holy Rosary; the Children of Mary; Girls scattering flowers; the Clergy; the Statue of Our Lady; Guard of Honour; the Bishop; the Consuls and the Knights; Ladies' Apostleship of Prayer; the Societade Philarmónica Band; and the Faithful.

MR. F. C. JENKIN.
ACCEPTS CROWN APPOINTMENT AT SINGAPORE.

We learn that Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., who has been practising very successfully as a barrister in Hongkong since 1912, has been offered and has accepted the post of Public Prosecutor of the Straits Settlements, and will be leaving Hongkong in the course of a few weeks to take up the appointment.

The departure of Mr. Jenkin from Hongkong will be genuinely regretted by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the Colony, to whom, it may incidentally be said, the news of his decision will come as a surprise, because, attractive as the emoluments of the Crown appointment may be, they can hardly equal the monetary value of the practice which Mr. Jenkin is relinquishing in Hongkong.

Mr. Jenkin, who is 37 years of age, was originally intended for a military career. He was educated under an Army tutor and in 1901 passed into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a gentleman cadet. He did not, however, continue with this career, for family reasons, though he was gazetted a Second-Lieutenant in the First Territorial Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, and was promoted Captain on December 30th, 1908. He resigned his commission in 1908 on being called to the Bar and practised as a barrister in London and on the Western Circuit, until he came to Hongkong in July, 1920. Here he quickly made a name for himself by his advocacy in the Courts of the Colony and built up a lucrative practice.

During the war Mr. Jenkin was a conspicuous figure in the Colony as the organizer and Commandant of the Hongkong Police Reserve, which grew to a strength of about six hundred men of various nationalities, and developed under his control into a remarkably efficient force. It was in recognition of his services in this connection that Mr. Jenkin received the honour of appointment as a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and at the conclusion of the war, when the need for the Force ceased, the men of the Force combined to show the high respect they entertained for him as their commandant and their admiration of his public spirit by presenting to him a silver table centre piece, a Chinese General's sword, and a Deputy Superintendent's belt.

The duties of the post of Commandant of so considerable a force, combined with his professional work, were too exacting to leave him much time for recreation, but Mr. Jenkin always managed to find time for his favourite sport, boxing, and has been Chairman of the Hongkong Boxing Association under whose auspices many capital boxing exhibitions have been held during the past ten years.

The community, while regretting his impending departure, will recognize that a high compliment has been paid to Mr. Jenkin in the offer of so important an appointment in the neighbouring Crown Colony, and those who are best acquainted with his real and ability will certainly view the appointment as the stepping stone to higher preferment in the service of the Crown. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkin will take with them to Singapore the hearty good wishes of a host of friends in Hongkong for their future prosperity.

The new stamps which have been issued in Palestine bear the inscription "Eretz Yisrael" (Land of Israel) in Hebrew, Arabic and English.

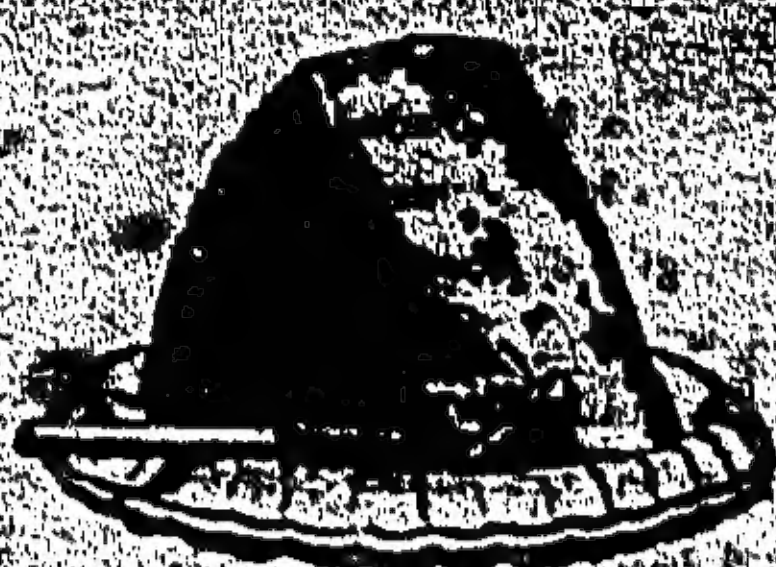
Variety of uses.

The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for **Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.**

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for **flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.**

In India, a favourite "Pick me up" is **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce with Soda-water.**



Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine
Worcestershire

SAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUNN KAISHA

AERTEX

"Clothed with Air"



100
TINY AIR
CELLS TO
EVERY INCH
OF MESH.

AERTEX Cellular garments are designed to fulfil the requirements of active men. They give free movement to the body and afford the greatest protection against heat, cold or dampness.



YOU CAN BUY
AERTEX
from
ALL HIGH CLASS
OUTFITTERS

Health and Happiness.

There is no simpler or more natural remedy for the maintenance of good health and buoyant cheerfulness than the daily glass of water with a dash of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

Sparkling, refreshing, cleansing—every glass of ENO'S Fruit Salt with life, health and happiness.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

AWFUL TORTURE OF PIMPLES

On Arms, Chest and Limbs. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I noticed small red pimples on my arms and chest. They were itchy and I commenced scratching and I discovered scratching and scratching from my arms to my chest. Small pimples also appeared on my limbs, the itching being awful and they caused loss of sleep."
"Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me in a few days. I bought a box of Cuticura and used it as directed. I was cured in a few days. I bought a box of Cuticura and used it as directed. I was cured in a few days."

MARTIN'S APOLARIS

APOLARIS PILLS

MARTIN'S APOLARIS

APOLARIS PILLS

APOLARIS PILLS

HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HAIR.

ADOPT THE POPULAR AND BENEFICIAL "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL"

1,000,000 Complete HAIR-DRILL Outfits Free to Readers.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with dandruff, dryness, or over-greasiness, do as millions of others (both men and women) have done and try "Harlene Hair-Drill"—the delightful toilet exercise and unfailing remedy for all hair health defects.

A short course of Hair-Drill will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique "Four-Paid Gift Outfit" described below.

HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair.
2. A Packet of "Cremex," Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."
3. A Bottle of "Uzon," Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair.
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual.

Write for the first place for one of the 1,000,000 "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits, and prove its efficacy for yourself free of personal expense. Send only 6 annas in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing.

MILLIONS PRACTISE "HAIR-DRILL"

Millions of men and women now practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair—in abundance, glossy and bright.

"HAIR-DRILL" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE

After a course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a



FREE GIFT COUPON

For a complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit, send this coupon to the Harlene Hair-Drill Co., Ltd., 10, Market Street, London, W.C.2, England.

NOTE TO READERS: Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, join this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Harlene Hair-Drill Co., Ltd.

The Secret of the Popularity of

JOHNNIE WALKER

will be found inside every bottle.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

JOHNNIE WALKER - White Label - Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER - Red Label - Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER - Black Label - Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

CALDERBROOK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHNNIE WALKER & SONS, Ltd.,
20, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4, England.



2000 DOCTORS

PLASMON

Because of its INESTIMABLE VALUE as a Food for all.

PLASMON

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"GENERAL CHURCH" 10th Nov
Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KEIRA, MELAGRA, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ and COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

LONDON — — — — — "MATOPPO" — — — — — 18th Oct.
LONDON — — — — — "CITY OF NAPLES" — — — — — 18th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs. C. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SMOT, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
WUAIWAI, CHINGO & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	CHUNAN	On 2nd Oct. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Heat in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

BANKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST POST SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Heat in saloons and cabins and excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Departing 8 to 10 Days.
"WAIHONG" — — — — — Capt. W. C. Francis — — — — — TUESDAY, 2nd Oct. at 5 P.M.
"BALOONG" — — — — — Capt. J. S. Thomas — — — — — FRIDAY, 5th Oct. at 5 P.M.
"BAICRING" — — — — — Capt. A. H. Stewart — — — — — TUESDAY, 12th Oct. at 5 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Main Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Steamer	About	Steamer	About
SS. VINTA	Oct. 10th	SS. VINTA	Oct. 12th
SS. WEST HIXON	Nov. 1st	SS. WEST HIXON	Nov. 4th
SS. WEST HIXON	Dec. 1st	SS. WEST HIXON	Dec. 1st

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points on Transcontinental routes. Shipments accepted, with the following: Route to and from Southern Pacific Railroad.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.

Hongkong Office—Prince of Wales Road, Tel. No. 551.
General Agents for South China Sea.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYP, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	4,500	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	4,500	10th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KANGAR"	4,500	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	4,500	12th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SULLORE"	4,500	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMERSET"	4,500	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	4,500	17th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	4,500	14th Dec.	do.
"PLASSY"	4,500	21st Jan. 1921	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,500 2nd Oct. Calcutta via B'pore, Pang & P.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

SS.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"STRALEANS"	4,500	7th Oct.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,500	1st Nov.	do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

SS.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	4,500	2nd Oct. Noon	Shanghai Only
"NOVARA"	4,500	11th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
"EASTERN"	4,500	7th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
"TAKADA"	4,500	14th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
"TAKADA"	4,500	17th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Passengers are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors. Goods damaged by the Company's Surveyors must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ABGUN MARU" — — — — — Saturday, 16th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" — — — — — Tuesday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"RAIGON MARU" — — — — — Wednesday, 6th Oct.

SAIGON, HANGKOW & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"CHUNAN MARU" — — — — — Wednesday, 12th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"VICTORIA MARU" — — — — — Saturday, 2nd Oct.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service (leaving at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway).

"MANILA MARU" — — — — — Tuesday, 14th Oct.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Ports, San Francisco, Panama, and Cuban Ports.

"NEW ORLEANS LINE" — — — — — Monday, 2nd Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokosuka.

KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMARUSA MARU" — — — — — Sunday, 3rd Oct.

TAKAO, SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" — — — — — Saturday, 16th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

TEL. NO. 79 & 745.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, Ltd., 1, Queen's Building, [6]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer "CHANGHUA" — — — — — 14th Oct.

Steamer "TAIYUEN" — — — — — 1st Oct. 1921.

For further information apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATEWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamer	Tonnage	Leave Hongkong
"SINRIKA MARU"	30,000	Oct. 12th
"SINRIKA MARU"	30,000	Oct. 29th
"SINRIKA MARU"	30,000	Nov. 12th
"SINRIKA MARU"	30,000	Nov. 29th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA, OCHO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by Trans-America Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer "SINRIKA MARU" — — — — — 14,000

TOKYO MARU (Cargo only) — — — — — 17,300

KIYO MARU — — — — — 17,300

For full information regarding passenger, freight, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. B. GRIFFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination: SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA.

"PORTON" — — — — — 30,000 — On or about 7th Oct.

"CORDILLERE" — — — — — On or about 22nd Oct.

MARSEILLES, SAIGON, HONGKONG, PORT COLOMBO, DUBOUL, RUZ, PORT SAID.

"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,701 — On or about 10th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 745.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

"ICHOUM" — — — — — About Oct. 6th.

"ELDRIDGE" — — — — — About Oct. 19th.

"WHEATLAND" — — — — — About Nov. 17th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERCO" — — — — — About Oct. 22nd.

For SEATTLE.

Through bills of lading issued by Western Union.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hoan, Canton.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"BOADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON:

SS. "COLOMBIA" — — — — — Sailing Wednesday, Nov. 10th, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

For SAN FRANCISCO

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SS. "CANDOR" — — — — — Sailing Saturday, Nov. 13th, for Saigon.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to all points in the United States and Canada, through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Genoa, and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Head Office: 10, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2374 & 2375.

Cable Address: "PAGLARO."

Telephone 141.

MASON'S

O.K. SAUCE
THE COLD MEAT SPECIALITY

Hongkong Daily Press.

YOU CAN AFFORD TO LOSE
early anything on earth except
your eyesight.
But that you must cherish as
you would your most precious
possession and is will repay
you for your care.
We can supply you with lenses
that will relieve and strengthen
your eyes.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,451 號一十五百四千九萬一第 日一廿月八年申庚 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1920. 六拜禮 號一月十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3. PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL & CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

SUB ROSA No. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 75.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of KLEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16, and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's favorite powder—E. O. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE.

No. 4-6, Desford Road, Arenal.

A. LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

GLASS FRAMING, EMBROIDERY AND MIRROR MAKING

Custom Made and Various Shades. Photographic Goods of Every Description at Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

UNIVERSITY.

TELEPHONE 1519.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 " " 9.30 " 10 " "

9.30 " " 11.00 " 15 " "

11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. 15 " "

12.30 p.m. 2.30 " 10 " "

2.30 " " 3.30 " 15 " "

3.30 " " 4.30 " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS

8.40 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

11.30 p.m.

SATURDAY

First Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY

7.30 a.m.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes

10.30 " " 11.00 " 10 " "

11.30 " " 12.00 noon 15 " "

12.00 noon 1.00 p.m. 10 " "

1.00 p.m. 5.30 " 15 " "

5.30 " " 6.00 " 10 " "

6.00 " " 6.30 " 15 " "

6.30 " " 8.10 " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Desford Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not through full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Through Express
CANTON (at the time)	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15
TAIPEI	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30
SHANGHAI	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45
TAIPEI	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00
SHANGHAI	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15
TAIPEI	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30
SHANGHAI	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45
TAIPEI	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00
SHANGHAI	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15
TAIPEI	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
SHANGHAI	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45
TAIPEI	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00
SHANGHAI	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15
TAIPEI	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30
SHANGHAI	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45
TAIPEI	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00
SHANGHAI	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15
TAIPEI	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30
SHANGHAI	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45
TAIPEI	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00
SHANGHAI	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15
TAIPEI	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30
SHANGHAI	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45
TAIPEI	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00
SHANGHAI	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15
TAIPEI	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
SHANGHAI	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45
TAIPEI	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
SHANGHAI	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15
TAIPEI	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
SHANGHAI	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45
TAIPEI	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
SHANGHAI	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30
TAIPEI	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45
SHANGHAI	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15
SHANGHAI	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15
TAIPEI	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
SHANGHAI	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
TAIPEI	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45
SHANGHAI	5.45	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15
SHANGHAI	6.15	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15
TAIPEI	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
SHANGHAI	6.45	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
TAIPEI	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45
SHANGHAI	7.15	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15
TAIPEI	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
SHANGHAI	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
TAIPEI	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45
SHANGHAI	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45
TAIPEI	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15
SHANGHAI	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15
TAIPEI	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
SHANGHAI	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30
TAIPEI	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45
SHANGHAI	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	1.00	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45	1.15	1.30	1.45						

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COL. WARD AND POLAND. SPIRITED DEFENCE OF THE MINISTER STRAIGHT TALK TO LABOUR.

A feature of the recent annual conference of the National Federation of General Workers at Oxford was a debate on the Russian-Poland crisis, in which Colonel John Ward defended the aims and intentions of the Prime Minister and advanced arguments in justification of the actions of Poland, while Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., who acted for the Government in negotiating with Litvinoff for the exchange of prisoners, gave the conference what he described as "a piece of secret diplomacy throwing some light on events preceding the Polish offensive."

Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., moved, for the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union, a resolution on Poland in the following terms: "This conference records its emphatic protest against the export of arms to Poland and other border States, which enables the Junkers of those countries to set the peoples at war in the interest of their financial paymasters. It congratulates London members on refusing to have their labour prostituted for this purpose, and calls upon the whole of the movement to prevent their labour being used to perpetuate these wicked ventures. It further demands the abolition of secret diplomacy on the ground that it will be impossible to maintain the peace of the world while differences of the people are dealt with behind closed doors and decisions binding peoples arrived at without their knowledge and consent."

Mr. Tillett said it was not for them to concentrate their venom on Mr. Winston Churchill, who appeared to be the "little Jack Horner" of the Cabinet. They must tell their pastors and masters, that war must cease. Everybody was saying we wanted production, but none of the statesmen told them the real fact—that production was impossible while Europe remained in its present state of chaos and stagnation and in the turmoil and swirl of bloody murder and outrage. The world had had enough of war and revolution. (Cheers.) He would say nothing against Lenin and Trotsky, although he had his own feelings in regard to them. There were enough criminals out behind bars, like the Kaiser and Hindenburg, who were responsible for the last war, with all its atrocities and outrages, to give them occupation for twelve months in hanging or shooting them. (Cheers.) They had had enough of sacrifices and the time had come for the industrial classes of this country to give a lead to those of other nations. (Cheers.) Labour must fight, even America and her bankers, and some of our own friends who were promoting wars and revolutions. (Cheers.)

Colonel John Ward, Public Works Operatives Union, said he must utter a word in justification of Poland. No nation had been so terribly crushed and destroyed. There was not the slightest doubt Russia was determined to crush her away in some form or another. Over those people who had secured their liberty, it was a scandal for the workers in this country to blind their eyes to the fact that efforts were made to organize a formidable attack on this new State before it had hardly got into the saddle. To a certain extent he excused the Polish people for having taken the bull by the horns, and attempted, by attacking first, to remove the danger. He wondered whether, in the event of the Polish people having allowed the Red Armies to sweep over their country and destroy their State, the Labour movement in this country would have raised a single finger in defence of them. He was disgusted to hear the remarkable denunciations of Polish people now that they had been constituted a nation again. British Labour could apparently find no good in them, and was hoping and wishing that they might be destroyed by their enemies. (Cries of "Nonsense!" and uproar.)

He returned from Russia with certain definite views, and saw the Prime Minister several times. "Allow me to tell you," said Colonel Ward, "that a year ago, and long before this agitation, the Central of Action was heard of the Prime Minister fough down every attempt in his Cabinet to revive militarism, and any further interference in Russian affairs or with the Soviet system. I confess I tried to persuade in one case to take the opposite view. I tell you that frankly, and am prepared to receive your condemnation. I do not believe a man merely because he is your political opponent. The Prime Minister even then was utterly opposed to war or to any kind of use of military power or to a single soldier in any part of the world if it could be avoided, and unless there was absolute necessity for it to defend human liberty and the independence of peoples who were in danger of being crushed by a bigger neighbour. For heaven's sake, when a man does right, even when he is Lloyd George, give him credit for it."

Continuing, Colonel Ward said he was afraid the Red diplomats were much too clever for the Labour diplomats of this country, and he was afraid they were using the opposition of the Labour movement to the principles of war for their own advantage. He feared Labour's resentment against war and its refusal to assist Poland might be taken as an indication by Lenin and his diplomats that even if they were to swallow Poland and destroy her nationhood again this great free democracy of ours would not even resent such a conclusion to the present campaign. If that were true it would be a disgrace, but he did not believe it was the opinion of the British workers. (Cries of "No, it is not.")

Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., said the cold logic of facts used by Colonel Ward's arguments. There could be no doubt about Labour's attitude towards Poland. They had lodged protest after protest. The Polish Government, with its ideas of imperialism, absolutely "jockeyed" military expansion in Great Britain and France into the belief that they could smash the Bolshevik forces and destroy the Soviet Government of Russia.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA. JAPANESE WRITER'S VIEWS.

According to Mr. Ryuzo Nagai, writing in a recent number of the *Chuo Kyoan*, or *Central Review*, the California question is one which cannot be solved by either war or arbitration, since the whole question is based on subjective facts and not objective. "The key to the solution of this question," therefore, lies nowhere but in clearing the American mind of the many misunderstandings under which it is laboring about Japan and the Japanese people." What Mr. Nagai fears more than this anti-Japanese question is the probability of a clash of Japanese and American interests in China.

Mr. Nagai says: "The anti-Japanese question is not so pressing and full of so serious consequences as the question of the coming struggle in China of Japan and America. If the Japanese were placed in the same position as the result of this struggle as the Japanese in California, it would spell the complete annihilation of Japan as a nation."

WHEN THE CLASH WITH U.S. COMES.

There is much ground for thinking that taking the occasion of this clash America will proceed to drive the Japanese from California. In a work entitled "American Foreign Policy," the anonymous author says: "It is out of the question that a country like America with its vast resources should be called upon to limit its activities to the American continent. It is in the course of nature that America should have a voice in the politics of the world. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of American controlling the neutral markets of the Far East. Japan's recent aggression is a matter of which Americans would do well to beware. Truly America, faithful to the spirit indicated in the above quotation, has been careless in pushing her policy of expansion in Asia. The intention of the American Government was to unite with China, a country, he is understood, having the same form of Government as America, in accomplishing the task of driving the Japanese influence out of China. And there are already indications that in this task America has more or less succeeded. For the anti-Japanese sentiment worked up in China from which Japan has been suffering may be traced to the directing hand of America. It is part of America's programme by taking advantage of Japan's mistaken foreign and colonial policy to see Korea restored to its independence, and Siberia freed from Japanese influence. JAPAN IS ALMOST ISOLATED."

Already Japan is on the verge of being placed in a position of isolation. Suppose that war broke out between Japan and America on these issues, could it be expected that notwithstanding the Anglo-Japanese alliance Canada and Australia would take a neutral attitude, especially in view of the fact that the Canadians and Australians have the same mode of thinking as the Americans. As for China, she would not only be an American ally, but also undoubtedly a common enemy with America. The Bolsheviks in Siberia, who have much reason for hating us for the pressure which has been exercised by the Japanese militarists, would utilize the war to indulge in butcheries such as were committed recently, but on a far larger scale. There are also Koreans and the aborigines of Formosa, who would rise for the restoration of their lost rights. The imagination of patriotic Japanese could not endure such a situation for their country, a situation more hopeless than that in which Germany was thrown in the closing days of the world war, but such is the position which will surely be brought about if something is not done in time to avoid it. But what is that something?

When a writer said in the course of an article published in *Asia* some 18 months back that Japan's persistence in her militaristic policy will place her in the same position as Germany before the war, he was expressing the attitude which the average American holds toward Japan's international policy. "If it is the real wish of the Japanese to avoid the position of isolation in international politics which is threatening her, then putting an effective check on the Imperialism of the Americans, there is no way to do so except by abandoning her militarism in favour of humane policy, aiming at the creation of confidence in her goodwill among the people with whom she must co-operate in presenting a united front against foreign aggression."

Colonel Ward (interrupting) said the British Government, protected against the Polish army moving into Russia at all. "But of secret diplomacy." When the Polish offensive started, he went to the Government with certain information. He suggested that representatives of the Soviet authorities here, while not prepared to accept intervention of the League of Nations, would accept mediation of the League, and the duty of the British and French Governments was to suggest to the Poles then that mediation should be accepted. If that had been done at that time thousands of lives would have been saved. He told the Government that the Red forces on the frontier where the Poles had arrived would crush the Polish forces and drive them back and enter Warsaw. He said if he understood the temper of the French Government the intention was to drive the Soviet forces out of Warsaw by armed force, and that meant a European war. He endeavored to secure acceptance of the mediation of the League of Nations, but nothing was done. The resolution was carried nem con.

The conference also passed a resolution expressing belief in the principle of the League of Nations. Mr. Clynes said the great need of the moment was to secure the admission to the League of Germany and Russia. That would go far to bring in America.

IN BOLSHEVIST WAR ZONE. SOVIET COMMISSAR INTENT ON HIS STEAK AND ONIONS.

Mr. Cyril Brown, the New York *World* Staff Correspondent, writes from Kolno, under date August 15th: "An amazing adventure, carried a *Witch* man of a romp around the Bolshevik lines to this flea-bitten, God-forsaken town in Bolshevized Poland. The German authorities urgently advised and warned me not to cross the frontier, as the Bolsheviks were shooting all Allied tourists on sight. In fact, specific reports current in official quarters of East Prussia were to the effect that Bolshevik troops had orders to shoot, hang and otherwise kill any French, English and Americans who might fall into their hands."

British authorities in the plebiscite area had the same advice, and said: "It is suicide, sir, to cross the frontier, and, moreover, it is forbidden." The British authorities issued strict orders to let no citizens of the Allied and Associated Powers over the border for this reason. The German authorities had likewise stringently closed the border, pending developments.

There is much nervous tension out here on both sides of the East Prussian frontier. In fact, the frontier feeling is best described as wavering and in a state of unstable equilibrium. Nobody knows whether East Prussia will try to follow suit and turn red. The border towns are certainly infected.

HE WENT OVER.

With neither the German nor Entente authorities permitting anyone to cross the border into Bolshevized Poland, and with the prospect of a free funeral, according to advance dope, the *World* man went "over the top" at noon with another American correspondent and Editor Bauer of the *Johannesburg Gazette*, who talked Polish and, therefore, toddled along as an interpreter. We crossed from Germany into Bolshevized Poland behind the German frontier hamlet of Blawitten following on the footsteps of smugglers by crossing the boundary river Wincenta on a titchy 3-inch beam. Courteous German officials showed us the forbidden crossing, therefore the mystery continued to deepen.

As soon as we were safely across the river on Polish soil, we skirted the river bank back of the main highway. The German border police, who showed the correspondent the forbidden crossing, said the beam where we walked over was the first international strand connecting Germany with Russia. This is politically significant, as most Germans are pipe-dreaming of a Russo-German alliance against France and the Versailles treaty.

But the regulations bridge on the main highway, connecting East Prussia with Russo-Poland, was blown up years ago, never to be repaired. Humorous incidents occurred as we stood on the Polish bank of the Wincenta River, waving good-bye to our unpaid motor-car on the German side. The German chief customs inspector, a reddish, bushy-whiskered person, known locally as "the customs uncle," came dashing up on a bicycle. Although I was already over the frontier, the customs official, with typical Teuton efficiency, shouted across the river, asking if I had anything dutiable, and when I answered "No," he took my word.

THREE THE FUNNY STUFF ENDED.

The funny stuff ended right here. I was heading into an unknown Bolshevist danger zone. Just across the river was the Polish hamlet of Wincenta. We had expected to have to walk a couple of hours to the first big Bolshevist town, but the Polish-speaking editor, Bauer, managed to take a small two-horse manure wagon, promising to pay the Polish driver the large sum of fifty German marks for the day. Reeling on bundles of straw, we started the dangerous dash of penetrating Bolshevized Poland. There were no Bolsheviks, military or civilians, in Wincenta; nothing but poor Polish peasants, which puzzled the correspondent, until he later learned that the Bolsheviks had decreed a ten kilometer neutral zone along the East Prussian border and were respecting it, for propaganda purposes, the idea being not to get the Germans' fingers and defensively scrappy at this time about Bolshevism, because of its close proximity to the border.

Nevertheless, although there was not a single Bolshevik in sight, it felt like being in another world as soon as I had crossed from Germany to Poland. Though there was no immediate physical change, I had an uneasy feeling as if something was wrong. I nearly turned back toward Berlin.

Some light is shed on this uneasy feeling by Wincenta's leading citizen, who walked over our manure cart. He said:

"We are now in a bad way. We used to sell our farm stuff over the German border and buy stuff back; but the new German border is closed and we cannot sell anything; and, what is worse, we cannot buy the things we need. Also, we can't buy anything from what is left of Poland or from Russia, because they have got nothing to sell us and can't get it to us."

I had a vivid impression that it is an awful sad fate to be an inhabitant of Wincenta and other frontier towns on the Bolshevik side of the fence. This same Pole had not the slightest idea of what was going on in the world, and asked us eagerly for news, even for German newspapers. He said he had heard the rumour by word of mouth that the Polish territory on the Narva line would later have a plebiscite as to whether it wanted to go to Germany or Russia.

FARMERS, SEEMED PLEASANT.

We now drove into the unknown. Surprisingly, there was nothing to see for many miles. There were no Bolsheviks; nothing but well-tilled fields of rice, a rich harvest mostly in, and plowing for winter wheat well under way. But looking under the surface you discovered something strange about the peaceful show.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FEAR OF JAPAN. AMERICAN ALLEGATION OF FORTIFYING TURTLE ISLAND.

NEW YORK, September 29th.

Mr. Schall, a member of the House of Representatives, declared yesterday that Japan had openly and flagrantly violated the Monroe doctrine by establishing a fortified base on Turtle Island, off Magdalena Bay, in Lower California. During the latter part of the Taft administration, he says, Japan obtained a fishing concession in Turtle Island from Mexico, but instead of developing a fishing station Japan developed a powerful coaling and naval base. I obtained the evidence from an influential friend who met a Japanese destroyer on patrol duty, which compelled him to go back.

Mr. Schall asserted that if the Department of State does not take immediate action, he will put the whole matter before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. This absurd story is reported only by the Hearst papers, which call it astonishing. Thinking people pay little attention to such things but fears are expressed that such prophecies to both people are causing friction, which will lead to real trouble. It is mentioned that some influential Japanese papers are playing a Hearst role in Japan. The *Journal of Commerce* utters a warning that there is a "direct danger in the present underhand irritating hostility among certain individuals both in Japan and the United States, and that it is untrue and unnecessary, as well as unfortunate, and cannot be laid aside too soon for the real good of both peoples."

It further says that there is no doubt that during the Russo-Japanese war there was in America a live and intelligent sympathy with the Japanese, "but fifteen years later we find a decided change in the attitude of many citizens which gives a favourable opportunity to rabid demagogues—individuals who both by word of mouth and in print arouse hostile feelings against our friend and ally in the Far East. The change in sentiment among the less thinking or poorly informed of our own people is due to several specific causes." Among these causes the paper mentions German propaganda, commercial rivalry in the Far East, and the immigration question in California. It says competition can be friendly if there is fair dealing. This is especially true regarding commercial rivalry between Japan and the United States. The North Pacific is broad enough and the markets of the Far East are extensive enough to keep both peoples busy to the full extent of their power. "Surely it is time that the respective peoples should understand this and co-operate as well as compete upon lines of friendly rivalry. The California question is more serious. It will do no good for our Government to continue the policy of overlooking the prejudices of the Californian people or of taking refuge behind the old discarded theory of State rights or State sovereignty. Under our treaty with Japan we are pledged to grant Japan fair dealing under the most favoured nation clause. We should either abrogate the treaty or enforce it."

The *Journal* suggests proportional immigration (probably the Ginn scheme) as a proper solution.—*Japan Chronicle*.

4,000-YEAR-OLD SKELETONS.

Mr. Wyman Abbott, a Peterborough solicitor, discovered, while excavating near the city, what is probably a family or tribal burial ground of 2,500 B.C.

The skeletons are thought to be those of invaders of the early bronze age who were seeking for copper.

It is announced that the Canadian Air Board will establish a trans-continental air route by means of express aeroplanes offering a 20 hours service between Halifax and Vancouver, and carrying passengers, mail and light cargoes. Control stations will be established at intervals of 20 miles, with air-ports at all of the principal cities along the route.

It is a strange world on the Bolshevik side beyond the German border; nobody knows these two expensive locomotives are there and nobody seems to care. Therefore the only things seen in Bolshevized Poland for miles was the red-painted Polish soldiers, frugally saving the price of silk stockings by going bare-legged while the cheap white look like grass between the brushwood and snow. This solitary rasputin was the only human being I saw for many miles, until we came to Kolno, a typical anti-typical Russo-Polish town with 80.44 per cent Jews.

NUMEROUS EFFIGIES OF CHRIST.

We saw numerous effigies of Christ on rough iron crosses under silver birches, constituting wayside shrines where the overwhelmingly Catholic and pious Poles pray. We also passed two herds of splendid cattle of black and white, Prussian national colours, but innocently, for they were of Schleswig-Holstein breed, indicating, however, that this part of Bolshevized Poland is one of the richest food districts in Europe.

We were down into a laby, two-story red brick building and taken right into the dining room where the commissar, Hans Scharnowski, and five other Bolsheviks were feeding.

Our reception was cold and shy. Nobody invited me to sit down and nobody said: "Have a drink," or "Have some food." I was at the Bolshevik front and not "in god," and I knew it. The clumsy soviet commissar, who bowed Kolno and pointed to the German border was a Polish Jew, communist. He wore a clean white collar and gold rimmed eyeglasses and had reddish protruding eyes, with a face like a rabbit. Otherwise he betrayed no human emotions.

I introduced myself to this bland, clumsy communist chief, and he kept right on eating steak and cabbage, taking no notice of me. The fact that the *World* correspondent had toddled into his midst meant nothing in this Bolshevist communist's young life.

THE POSITION AT CANTON.
A NEW TUCHUN SELECTED.

General Luk Wing-tung, the all-powerful Kwang leader, having announced that the Tsuchun Mok Yang-hsien would vacate the office as soon as a suitable successor had been chosen, the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly on Thursday evening elected Rear-Admiral Ting Ting-kwang as Acting Military Governor, and the decision was announced to the people by the discharge of crackers and the display of flags throughout the city.

Admiral Lin, who has been filling the role of mediator, was requested by the Assembly to arrange for the transfer of the Tsuchun's seal.

Rear-Admiral Ting Ting-kwang, who has been designated successor to Tsuchun Mok Yang-hsien, is a Cantonese, native of Fayu District. He is at present also Commander of the C.B.S. Hsiao, one of the largest warships of the independent Chinese Navy and has also been serving as vice-minister of the Navy.

Prior to the election, there was a meeting of Navy and Military leaders at Dutch Folly. It was attended, among others, by Mr. Wong Keong, a representative of General Chan Kring-ming, who gave the meeting the assurance that General Chan had no ambition to become Tsuchun of Kwangtung.

According to latest reports Tsuchun Chuan, President of the Administrative Council, is still with Tsuchun Mok, but the Kwang troops which were on the way to (Hankow) have been held up on the West River, near Samahai, by General Li Fook-lum's troops.

The Tsuchun Mok is still bargaining for money and a recognized position as Commander of the Kwang troops in Kwangtung.

Kwang troops have made outposts near the Canton-Hankow Railway Station at Wenghsia in view of a possible attack by General Li Fook-lum's troops in Shikwaikong.

Many shops in Shi Pailan and other streets have posted "To Let" signs to keep expected looters from entering their premises. When too many are doing the same thing, says the Canton Times, the sign has ceased to be a scare-crow, according to those laughing over the matter.

All the cinema theatres in the city suspended their movie shows for want of attendance during local disturbances the last few days.

As most of the valuable goods in the local stores have been transported to Shikwaikong, or Hsiao, for storage against possible looting by soldiers, a majority of the employees in the shops have already left the city for other places in order to enjoy a few days off.

Street hawkers have been experiencing hard times during the past few days, but chair coolies have been making a harvest.

Merchants have organized special fire brigades as a precaution against both fire and looting.

The National Salvation Army has dismantled railway guards at points on the Canton-Hankow railway, and is also credited with having cut the telegraph wires between Tungshan and Canton.

SHOT MONEY.
DISPUTE OVER A HOUSE PREMIUM.

An action was heard on Thursday in the Summary Court in which Leung Ming Hing claimed from Tak Yuen Cheong Koo (firm) and Lai King Chuen and Wei Yau the sum of \$300, being as to \$150, pay thereof, damages sustained by him for breach of contract to let him a half house, No. 100, Reclamation Street, Yauwai, and as to \$150, the amount of premium paid by him for the tenancy of the premises.

Mr. Justice Wood delivered the following judgment: In this case it has been agreed by the solicitor for the three defendants that they should stand or fall together. The subject of the dispute is a verbal agreement between the parties made in April last, in which the defendants agreed to let certain premises to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff agreed to become their tenant, the tenancy to commence on June 15th. The plaintiff alleges that it was the term of the agreement that he should pay \$200 "shot money" to the defendants. The case for the defence is that the amount of "shot money" agreed upon was \$400 and that the plaintiff further undertook to make a deposit of \$500. The question before the Court is a matter of the credit of the witnesses. I am quite clear that on this issue the plaintiff's evidence is true and the defendant's evidence is untrue. I find that the plaintiff paid the \$200 "shot money" which he undertook to pay. I find also that on June 15th he was in Yauwai ready to assume possession of the premises and possession was refused to him by the defendant. I, therefore, enter judgment for the plaintiff with costs for the \$200 "shot money" paid by him to the defendants. Consideration of the claim for damages is deferred in the hope that the parties may arrive at an agreement.

THE KENNEDY TOWN MURDER.
GILBERT NVR EHLLOW
WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

Another Chinese alleged to have been concerned in the armed robbery and murder at Kennedy Town in April last has been arrested by the Police, making three in all. One is now awaiting trial at the criminal sessions on the capital charge. Another was arrested a fortnight ago, and he and the man who has just been arrested were brought up before the Court yesterday. When the case was formally remanded, the alleged facts in connection with the murder are that five men entered a house and after gagging and trussing up the cook, stabbed a young boy who put up a desperate resistance. By the time the Police arrived on the scene the men had disappeared, but detectives got on their trail and arrested one man, and they have now secured two more. It is expected that the other two men will be traced in the course of the next few days.

In connection with the arrest an interesting story is in circulation among the Chinese to the effect that, after the robbery, the men agreed to meet at a certain place and divide the booty. The two men who had possession of the booty did not, however, turn up at the meeting place. This is said to have caused the undoing of the gang, for, in revenge, the other men are stated to have informed the Police of the whereabouts of the first man arrested. Another of the party was the second one away and a curious fact was that the informant became suspected by the Police, as he seemed to be conversant with the facts and he was arrested and paraded for identification. This man was picked out by witnesses as a member of the gang and he, too, was charged.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB
YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

There was a fair number of spectators present at the V.R.C. Bath yesterday evening when the second day's events were worked off. Some very exciting contests were witnessed, especially in the 220 yards championship of the Colony which was won by D. Lyon, who beat J. R. Johnston by three-fifths of a second. The 100 yards championship, for H.M.'s Force, was secured by Capt. P. H. Davies by four-fifths of a second. The Long Plunge, open to the Colony, saw as old favourite, M. A. B. Souza, carrying it off his distance being 60 feet 6 in.

The following were yesterday's results:—
FOUR LEAGUES HANDBALL (Members).—1st Heat: 1. S. A. Maral; 2. G. A. Carvalho; 2nd Heat: 1. A. Botelho; 2. L. M. Franco.

TWO LEAGUES HANDBALL (Boys).—1. J. B. Pereira; 2. R. Wittell.

TWO LEAGUES GIRLS' SOFTBALL RACE (Under 15 years).—1. Miss R. Chu; 2. Miss R. Philip.

LONG PLUNGE, OPEN TO THE COLONY.—1. M. A. B. Souza (distance 60 feet); 2. D. Laing (distance 6 feet 6 in.).

TWO LEAGUES HANDBALL (Members).—1. M. B. Pereira (line 2-2-2-2); 2. S. A. Maral.

TWO LEAGUES HANDBALL (Army and Navy).—1st Heat: 1. Pto. Derriak; 2. Bolt; 2nd Heat: 1. Pto. Alderman; 2. B. J. J. Elie.

FOUR LEAGUES HANDBALL OPEN (Ladies).—1. Miss R. Ramsey; 2. Miss R. Young.
FOUR LEAGUES HANDBALL (Girls).—1. Miss Winnie Lawson; 2. Miss Connie Smith.
220 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.—1. D. Lyon (time 21.4 sec.); 2. J. R. Johnston.
100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP (H.M. Force).—1. Capt. P. H. Davies (time 14.4 sec.); 2. B. Wood.
TWO LEAGUES TALK RACE (Members).—1. S. A. Maral; 2. R. Scarsell; 3. A. Carvalho; 4. A. Xorokis; and F. M. R. Pereira.

THE VOYAGE OF THE "PROFESSOR".
THE GRIEVANCES OF THE PASSENGERS.

Something has been heard by some residents in Eastern ports of the voyage of the transport Professor to England, and of the dissatisfaction which prevailed among the passengers—civilian and military. The voyage from Hongkong occupied thirty days (1), and as the end of the voyage written protests were understood, were addressed to the Directors of the Union Castle Line Steamship Co., Ltd., by the military passengers as well as by the civilians. The civilian protest, which was signed by all the civilian passengers was as follows:—
H.M. Transport Professor,
Road of Sicily,
On August 1920.

GENTLEMEN.—The first class civilian passengers now en route to Southampton by H.M.T. Professor, whose names and home addresses appear at the foot of this communication, would like to bring the following facts to your notice:—
(1) Cabin accommodation.

While we must admit that the Board of Trade's Regulations regarding the number of passengers and the space allotted to each person appear to have been observed, we consider the present interior arrangements of the cabins are, in many instances, most unsuitable for prolonged sailings in tropical seas. Passengers in an unhealthy state of health were, therefore, forced to sleep on deck, involving, as this does, late retirements and early rising, as well as the fatigue incidental to the movements of bedding to and from the deck, a service falling upon the passengers for the reasons to be explained under "Staff."

(2) Food.
We are strongly of opinion that the food as served is very inferior to that provided by any shipping firm of repute trading in any part of the world. Indeed, we regard it even inferior to the food supplied nearly twenty years ago to 2nd class passengers on Castle Mail Steamers trading with the Cape.

For many days we were absolutely without green vegetables, potatoes, or fresh fruit. Rice and meat appeared on the bill of fare in lieu of the same.
Three days out of any port food was invariably not edible. Potatoes, when available, were repeatedly served in their jackets.
Between Colombo and Aden, and even approaching Port Said, ice was obtainable only on special request.

The bread throughout the voyage was of very poor quality; on some occasions it was sour, and it was invariably insufficiently baked.
Pickles, tinned fruit, sauces, preserves, nuts, etc., were supplied in such small quantities as often to cause little annoyances between adjoining tables.

(3) Liquid Refreshments.
Notwithstanding notices appearing in the bars that all drinks would be supplied at cost prices, we must take exception to a rate of 6d. per bottle of aerated water taken aboard at Singapore, when it was well known that mineral water is obtainable at that port at a rate equivalent to 3d. per bottle. We would add without any special inference as to the quality of the ship's water, that the price we quote is for water supplied by the (reputedly) best firm in the Straits Settlements.

At several stages in the Tropics, the stocks of drinks ran very low. This shortage was very acute, whisky and gin being rationed out one tot per person per day. Despite these precautions, the drinks mostly in demand were for several days entirely exhausted prior to the arrival of the steamer at Singapore, and again at Aden.

(4) Sanitation.
On many occasions the flushing arrangements in the lavatories were out of order owing to lack of water. Passengers were expected to flush the pans themselves by means of handbuckets. Before resorting to this laborious method, the smell from the lavatories was most offensive and no disinfectant was used.
During a shortage of toilet soap passengers were supplied with a coarse yellow washing soap; otherwise were forced to purchase toilet soap from the barber at a cost of 1d. per piece.
Small bath towels were issued to all passengers only once weekly.

(5) Water.
An adequate supply of fresh water was not always available. This was especially a notice being placed in the bath-rooms almost immediately after leaving Colombo and until arrival at Paris, further urgent notices were posted warning passengers to use more than the usual economy in the matter of its use.

(6) Laundry.
In view of the length of the passage, we feel that some assistance should have been rendered by the ship's officers in the matter of laundry, especially on the approach of the end of the passage, when the passengers' washing facilities for more than a month.
Arrangements might, we think, have been made by wireless some days in advance.

(7) Staff.
While desiring to make no complaints against the stewards, we should like to bring to the Company's notice the inadequacy in numbers of the same. In spite of these difficulties, we unanimously record our opinion that the stewards have done their utmost to meet an impossible situation.

We are bringing these circumstances to your notice, in the first instance, to make it clear that your company's interests have not been adequately protected during this voyage. As a consequence, much annoyance and discomfort has been occasioned to us, and we desire to consider how we have been treated for the heavy expenditure we have made in passage money. We have, therefore, suggested that as least a portion of the charge money be refunded to us.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.
QUESTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

CRISIS REACHED.
Reuters' correspondent at Peking in a message dated September 22nd, thus amplifies the information telegraphed about that date by our own correspondents at Peking:—

The position of the Russian Legation and Consulate in China was brought into question when a Russian Legation telegram in 1918 was returned by the telegraph authorities with an intimation that the Waichiao had issued instructions that no more Russian Legation code telegrams should be accepted.

Thereupon Prince Koudacheff asked for an interview with Dr. Yen, which was held at the latter's residence. Here Prince Koudacheff protested against the stopping of telegrams from the Russian Legation, and that code telegrams from the Russian Legation might be connected with political actions which might cause difficulty to the local Chinese authorities, quoting the Kalnikoff case as an instance.

The discussion led to the consideration of the position of the Russian Legation, during which Dr. Yen suggested that the matter would be simplified if Prince Koudacheff voluntarily retired. Prince Koudacheff referred to his obligation to the Russian people in China, of whom, he said, there were some 30,000. He added that he could only be relieved of that responsibility by his recall by a future Russian Government or the severance of diplomatic relations by China.

Prince Koudacheff subsequently sent a note to the Waichiao saying that he presumed Dr. Yen's conversation was an official intimation from the Chinese Government, and intimating his readiness to retire in accordance with China's wishes.

Dr. Yen did not at first accept official responsibility for his remarks, concerning Prince Koudacheff's retirement, but later he gave in on this point, and suggested a preamble, in which he hinted that Prince Koudacheff himself should put an end to his official position.

Prince Koudacheff then forwarded a further communication, using the suggested preamble but refusing voluntarily to give up his official position.

To this communication the Waichiao has not yet replied.
Code messages are now reaching the Russian Legation.

The questions involved are admittedly difficult, seeing that the Chinese Government has no official status in the Legation area, while Russian interests cannot be safeguarded by the representatives of any power, as none of them has recognized the Soviet Government.

The Russian archives, must, be protected, and the Chinese Government's idea is that Prince Koudacheff and his staff should remain in the Russian Legation, and property thereof, under Russian Government, is recognised by China.

There would be no serious alteration in the position of the Russian concessions at Hankow and Shanghai. A Chinese official would merely replace the Russian Consul in each of those administrations; moreover, the Chinese Eastern Railway would be practically unaffected by the change. China would hold Russian public interests in trust for Russia.

The important development would be the loss of extra-territoriality for Russians, pending future arrangements with Russia.

Though the status of the Russian Legation and Consulate in China is not as yet officially changed, the fact that important developments are imminent is proved by the fact that the Legation has warned the Consulate in China to be in readiness to haul down the Russian flag.

THE RUSSIAN CONCRESSION AT HANKOW.
PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE ENTHUSE.
HANKOW, September 22nd.
The British, French and American Chambers of Commerce, the China Association and British and American Property holders, are preparing a protest against the reported taking over of the administration of the Russian Concession by the Chinese authorities. The general opinion is that, should this take place, the Russian and also the German Concession should be under international control.

RETURNED BANISHEES.
Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, heard a charge brought by Inspector Caygill against a Chinese for unlawfully returning to the Colony after having been banished for a period of ten years on July 22nd last. The defendant admitted the offence and said that he came back to take his wife and family with him to the country. Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed.

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MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES: CONSTABULARY SERGEANT RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

FRANCE'S GREAT EFFORT STATEMENT AT BRUSSELS CONFERENCE FRANCE AND HOLLAND NEW MILITARY AGREEMENT FORESHADOWED.

LATEST CABLES.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

FURTHER SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

LONDON, September 30th.
The state of Ireland appears to be becoming worse daily.

A party of police was ambushed at Killooshanna, Tipperary. Two policemen were killed, and one was wounded. Many inhabitants fleeing reprisals left Killooshanna.

A military patrol was fired on at Dundrum, Tipperary, and an officer was seriously wounded, while a sergeant at Clough Jordan, Tipperary, was kidnapped from his lodgings. The military court, as regards the murdered policemen at Milltown Malby, has reported that six members of the Constabulary were foully murdered with fist-bored bullets.

A volley was fired at a sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Drimoleague. Five of the bullets lodged in his chest and he is dying. The assailant escaped.

In the reprisals at Malloy, it is estimated that the damage done to 200,015 houses. In addition to the damage reported yesterday morning fifty houses were destroyed. The townfolk pay a glowing tribute to the efforts of the local police in extinguishing the flames and saving the greater part of the town.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRELAND'S GORDIAN KNOT.
VISCOUNT GREY'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, September 30th.

Viscount Grey of Faldoen, in a letter to the *Westminster Gazette*, declares that the Government of Ireland has never been such a reproach and discredit to British statesmanship as it is to-day. He points out that apparently no one wants the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament, and the Irishmen will refuse to put it into operation. "The only prospect for the future peace and good government of Ireland is that the Irish should draw up their own scheme and the only practicable policy, offering any prospect of success, seems to me to have three cardinal points: I, a definite announcement that there can only be one foreign policy for Great Britain and Ireland, one Army and one Navy, and that we cannot stand for separation in these matters; II, that Irishmen must be as free as the peoples of the great self-governing Dominions to settle for themselves how their country is to be governed; III, to give time for them to come to an agreement with each other and draw up a scheme. The British Government will continue to perform as best it can the function of governing Ireland for a period not exceeding two years, but at the end of that period, or sooner, if Ireland is ready, it will withdraw, and the responsibility for Irish government will be on the Irishmen themselves. In no other way, Lord Grey says, can we bring to some Irishmen that sense of responsibility of which we for centuries have deprived or relieved them, and the lack of which is the deepest underlying cause of the Irish problem and Irish disunion and of the failure of every attempt hitherto made to find a solution of the Irish problem."

SUGGESTIONS HOW TO UNTIE IT.
Mr. Arthur O'Brien, one of the leaders of the Irish Self-Determination League, interviewed regarding Lord Grey's proposal, declared that the plan is an improvement except in degree upon the method of the Government which Lord Grey criticizes. The only means of securing peace in Ireland is by England negotiating peace with the Sinn Fein Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL
CONFERENCE.

FRANCE'S WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

PARIS, September 29th.

A Havas message says:—

At the Brussels Financial Conference the French delegate, M. Avenol, gave a remarkable account of France's present economical situation, stating that the republic, without waiting for the liquidation of her rights arising from the Peace Treaty, at once started reconstituting properties of all kind destroyed by war. Over three and a half millions of acres were put again under cultivation, thus enabling France to return one half of her importation of foreign wheat, relieving by so much the world's supply. One billion sterling, at par, supplied by France's thrifty peasants and workers was spent in restoring the devastated districts and work was still proceeding apace. The statement was followed with keen interest, all the delegates, even the German, applauding.

GERMANY'S ARRAY OF FIGURES.

PARIS, September 29th.

A Havas message says:—
The chief features of the German report which is soon to be delivered to the International Financial Conference at Brussels are known and are causing but a moderate stir, for behind an imposing array of figures lurks the same old crafty plea to awaken pity, and eventually to exact a revision of the Versailles Treaty under a threat of wholesale bankruptcy.

The fresh attempt only shows that M. Millerand was right in insisting upon the execution of the Peace Treaty.

NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

SUPPORT OF THE COUNTRY.

PARIS, September 29th.

A Havas message says:—
Many Councils-General, that is Provincial Assemblies, now sitting, at the opening of their session, sent telegrams to M. Millerand giving expression to their entire confidence in him.

FRANCE AND HOLLAND,
ANOTHER MILITARY AGREEMENT.

PARIS, September 29th.

A Havas message says:—
According to *Le Petit Parisien's* Brussels correspondent, rumours are about respecting the conclusion in the near future of a military agreement between France and the Netherlands similar to the recent Franco-Belgian Treaty.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.
BURYING THE HATCHET.

PARIS, September 30th.

The pre-war diplomatic relations between France and Germany were fully re-established to-day when Herr Meyer, the new Ambassador, presented his credentials to M. Millerand. The Premier, M. Lyautey, was present, and friendly speeches were exchanged.

FINANCIAL PROPOSAL.

The Conservative Member of Parliament and banker, Sir Samuel Hoare, in an article, in the *Nineteenth Century* and *After*, says that if Northern and Southern Ireland only agree, British Members of Parliament will fall over each other to satisfy their demands. He suggests that the Premier himself should take charge of the Home Rule Bill, and the Government should immediately introduce wide and simple amendments, especially financial. Instead of the proposal that the London Parliament should control over £4,000,000 of the estimated Irish revenue while the Irish Parliament should be restricted to £2,500,000, Sir Samuel Hoare suggests that the Irish should control their own sources of indirect taxation, simultaneously avoiding the £4,000,000. He further suggests that the Pope should be invited to send a special messenger to Ireland.

LATEST CABLES.
POLAND'S WARS
RUSSIA WANTS PEACE.

WARSAW, September 30th.
It is reliably stated that the Polish head of the Bolshevik Peace Delegation, has received instructions to accept all Polish terms, however harsh, excepting any disbanding of the Red Army.

LITHUANIANS AGREE TO POLISH
PROPOSAL.

LONDON, September 30th.
The Lithuanians have agreed to the Polish proposal of a peace conference at Suwalki.

FIRST TASK OF LEAGUE OF
NATIONS.TO SETTLE POLISH-LITHUANIAN
CONFLICT.

LONDON, September 30th.

A Commission, under the auspices of the League of Nations, is going to Suwalki to make an effort to settle the Polish-Lithuanian conflict. Colonel Chardigny (France) has been appointed President; Major Keenan represents Great Britain; and Capt. Yamashiki, Japan. The Italian and Spanish representatives have not yet been appointed.

The first duty of the Commission will be to take all necessary steps for the prevention of further hostilities. They will be empowered to recommend any military disposition to the two Governments for the avoidance of a collision. As soon as the Lithuanians have obtained guarantees from the Bolsheviks and the all-Red troops have evacuated Lithuanian territory, it will be the Commission's duty to enforce neutrality in the disputed area. This is the first occasion on which the League of Nations has actively intervened in a dispute between two nations, and the result of its efforts, therefore, is awaited with interest.

PEACE WITH RUSSIA.
TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GREAT
BRITAIN DRAWN UP.

LONDON, September 30th.

The *Daily Mail* states that a trade agreement has been drawn up between Great Britain and Soviet Russia, but it has not yet been signed, and it is expected that negotiations will shortly be opened for the conclusion of a formal peace with Russia.

The agreement provides for the release of British prisoners in Russia on a mutual undertaking not to engage in hostile acts against each other, and for the Soviet to cease anti-British propaganda and recognize certain classes of pre-war debts, namely, for goods supplied and services rendered. The agreement is conditional upon the cessation of hostilities against Poland.

It is stated that the Cabinet is considering the agreement, while similar agreements will be placed before Italy and Japan, but France is remaining aloof.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 30th.

Further improvement in the situation in Mesopotamia is indicated by a War Office communiqué which states that on the Lower Euphrates Samarra is quiet.

Hostile concentrations were bombed on the morning of September 27th.

The reconstruction of the railway west of Ur is making good progress.

British artillery bombarded an Arab encampment near Musayib on the Middle Euphrates.

The blockhouse system on the Bagdad-Follajsh railway has been completed.

North-east of Bagdad, further operations around Delawa have been hindered by heavy rain which has rendered the roads temporarily impassable.

Prior to our occupation of the town, insurgents flooded the low country by breaking the Takkla Canal. An accurate gas-flood drove them from their positions on the canal, but owing to inundations the movement of troops is now confined to the causeway.

The convey from Babak to Dehawa and returned unopposed on September 27th, but the telegraph line between these places, which had been repaired, was cut again during the night.

A number of Sheikh's made a formal submission to the Government at the conference at Shahraban on September 27th.

Kizilbat was surrounded and searched on September 28th, and a large quantity of Government arms and stores was recovered.

COAL STRIKE OUTLOOK.
CONFERENCE ENDS IN DEADLOCK.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Coal Conference has ended in a deadlock. The parties have issued a statement that after a lengthy discussion the coal owners submitted a scheme for the future regulation of wages, based on output, which after full consideration, the miners' representatives did not accept. The latter submitted further proposals for the present and future regulation of wages in relation to output, which, after full consideration, the coal owners' representatives did not accept.

The parties are reporting separately to the Government.

Much disappointment has been caused by the failure of the conference which was attended by fifty colliery-owners and full Miners' Executive who sat for two hours in the morning and for three and a half hours in the afternoon and evening. Despite the protractedness of the discussion, the general opinion outside the conference chamber, based on reliable reports, prevailed that until a late moment there were good prospects of a settlement.

As a compromise indicates apparently the unbridgeable gulf was due to precisely the same cause as obtaining last week, until the Government suggested an algorithm datum line for joint consideration. That is to say, the coal-owners cannot see eye to eye with the miners' insistence that the 5s shift advance should be conceded right away, before—in contradiction from and simultaneously with—the consideration of the scheme awarding increased pay for increased production.

The South Wales Miners' Federation has all along insisted on an immediate wage advance. Moreover, it is strongly antagonistic to any settlement on the basis of payment by results, unless endorsed by the general body of miners. A special conference at Cardiff endorsed this attitude to-day.

One of the greatest difficulties with the abortive London conference has been that the two parties have been regarding the situation from different angles. Thus the coal-owners have always borne in mind that output is the basis of the Government plan, while the miners all along have put wages in the forefront. Hence, there has been a considerable amount of fencing.

Some light is thrown on the miners' standpoint, if a statement made by Mr. John Cairns, M.P., to the Stockport miners is credible. He predicted an early movement for the reduction of the miners' working hours to six daily.

In accordance with the parties' announcements, the coal-owners proceeded to Downing Street immediately after the break-up of the conference to interview Mr. Lloyd George, and the miners, arranged to call an hour later.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE URGED.

By a subsequent arrangement the miners, said the Prime Minister, first, the meeting listing for an hour and three-quarters. After this Mr. Hodges made a statement that the Prime Minister had urged a further meeting with the coal-owners with a view to agreeing to a datum line. The miners replied that they concluded that no further good could accrue from the meeting, and they would have to report to tomorrow's Miners' Conference.

MINERS BLAMED.

LONDON, September 30th.

The coal deadlock is due to the miners, who in the course of a week's negotiations have adhered to their original demand for an increased output. The owners proposed fixing the amount of £24,000,000 tons as an average output, with increased wages for all tonnage produced above that datum line. The miners' counter-proposal was that the last quarter's output be the datum line.

The owners are justified in their figure, which is about last year's output, on the ground that the number of employees is constantly increasing. The position to-day is that if nothing is done to prevent or further postpone a strike, stoppage of work commences on October 2nd. The last word appears to rest with the Miners' Delegate meeting to-day.

NEW P. & O. LINERS.

TO TAKE PLACE OF TORPEDOED
STEAMERS.

LONDON, September 29th.

Four large mail passenger steamers are being constructed for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company which will replace the names of vessels of the "M" class of the India, China and Australia services, substituted in its war-time, namely, the *Monsoon* and the *Malaya*, of 20,700 tons, and the *Moldavia* and the *Monaghan* of 19,800 tons each.

It is expected that the *Monaghan* which is being built in Messrs. Cammell and Laird's yard, and the *Monaghan* in construction at Messrs. Armstrong's yards, will be in commission in Autumn 1931.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RETIRING JAPANESE
AMBASSADOR.

MARSEILLES, September 30th.

Baron Matsuoka, the retiring Japanese Ambassador to France, has sailed for Yokohama on board the *Kamo*.

VICTIM OF A DOUBLE
ACCIDENT.RUN OVER BY MOTOR AFTER
FALLING FROM TRAM.

A disastrous accident befell a Chinese man, in attempting to alight from a moving tram-car, missed his footing and fell on the road. Motor-car No. 390, which was following the tram-car, ran over the man who was badly crushed. He was removed to hospital in an unconscious condition and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

THE BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

Last night the Bandman Comedy Company played "Caesar's Wife" before a rather thin house. The scene of the play is laid in Egypt and the story concerns the secret love of the Ambassador's young wife for a youthful Foreign Office clerk who is just as ardently in love with her. Miss Nigma Lewis took the part of the young wife; Mr. Percy Baverstock was the Ambassador, and Mr. Clive Woods the budding diplomat. The entire cast was a strong one and the play was very creditably presented. The Company gave their farewell performance to-night, playing "The Rotter," and we have no doubt that they will be favoured with the good house that the play and the artists deserve.

PRAYER PINNED ON BODY.

The home of one Yoshigoro Iwamoto in Zoshigaya, Koshikawa, was broken into by the police. They found his wife lying dead on her bed with the Buddhist prayer, "Namu myo ho renge kyo," pinned to the forehead of her body.

Iwamoto is the son of a wealthy merchant, but recently he has become so much interested in a new religion, called Tairei do, according to the Kokumin, that his mind has become unhinged. It is said that he found a letter written by his wife to her father asking that he help her to get a divorce. This may have been the cause of his murdering his wife, but as he has disappeared, it is impossible to be sure of the motive which led to the deed.

DISHONEST SHOP-KEEPERS.

JAPANESE RULES TO CHECK THEM.

A new regulation has been instituted by the Japanese Government with the object of putting a stop to the swindling practices of shop-keepers. According to the *Chugai*, this law will go into effect as soon as the merchants are able to comply with its regulations.

It stipulates that the following articles must be labelled with the exact amount contained in the package: rice, sake, soy, sugar, miso, flour, barley, wheat, oil, pickles, milk, grain of all kinds, egg fowl, vegetables, tea, groceries, dry fish, sea products, tin goods, packed goods, boxed goods, seed, leather, fertilizer, chemicals for manufacturing, adding, collection, etc.

If any shop-keeper fails to observe this regulation, the public is requested to report the violation to the police. Also if the measure of the goods is less than is specified, the matter should be reported. If the latter case, a fine of not more than ¥500 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year can be imposed upon the offending shopkeeper.

WIRELESS ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Daniels, the United States Secretary of the Navy, recently received, says *The Times*, New York correspondent, a message from the *Lafayette* Station, post Bordeaux, the largest in the world, saying: "This first wireless message to be heard around the world marks a milestone on the road of scientific achievement." The *Lafayette* station, which was built by the United States Navy, will now be turned over to the French Government.

IS THE SUN A CHART-TON?
STARTING THEORIES OF THE
UNIVERSE.The *Daily Express* special correspondent at Cardiff wrote on August 24th:—

Myriads of life and of the universe in general, from the minutest organism inhabiting the ocean to the vast spaces of the heavens and the strange interior of stars, and stars were discussed at the opening meeting of the British Association to-day.

Is there an end to space, or does it continue away and away for ever and ever, and ever?

Did time add the universe ever begin, or was there always some time in other and some kind of universe?

Can we estimate within a few million or billion years the age of the sun and the stars?

These were some of the questions suggested by the entrancing discourse of Professor A. S. Eddington, one of the youngest of our leading scientists, who is president of the mathematical and physical sciences section. He talked of the internal constitution of the stars, of the source of their light, and he put forward the theory that the great furnaces of the stars are stoked with the contents of broken up, or broken down, atoms, and said that if this is true it seems to bring a little nearer to fulfilling our dream of controlling this latest power for the well-being of the human race, or its suicide.

FACINATING TALK.

The professor stated that Sir Ernest Rutherford, who has recently been breaking down the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, and he suggested, with a touch of astronomical humour, that "what is possible in the sun may not be too difficult in the lab."

And what is a star, anyway?

Professor Eddington told us that three-quarters of the star's mass are truly and absolutely space, although at first sight they are so solidly packed as to seem from dense stars like our sun. So the sun, you gather, is only one of many stars of a certain density of compression. Moreover, the sun is a small affair.

The diffused gaseous stars are called giants," said Professor Eddington, "and the dense stars are called dwarfs. I may begin at a giant of comparatively low temperature. It is a red star. Slowly, through ages of time, the giant star contracts into a dwarf, and as the diffuse mass contracts its temperature rises, and so it becomes a sun."

ALL STARS.

Stars and suns are thus all stars, either giants or dwarfs, with earlier and later phases of existence. The sun is a giant stage occupies, probably, less than half the life of the star measured in time.

Let us try to picture the conditions inside a giant star," said Professor Eddington, and he spoke of their vast dimensions and of their low density. "The body of the star you see twinkling in the sky is often less dense than the air we breathe. And yet these stars, thinner than air, are after water than the sun, and are enormous storehouses of heat."

The mysterious substance formed the subject of the address, delivered by Dr. Herdman, the president, before a large audience to-night. He said that recent investigations have shown that a little of water, about one and three-quarter pints, may contain more than a hundred times as many organisms as there are stars visible to the eye on a clear night.

Mr. John Macfarlane, of Aberdeen University, told the geographical section that there were objections to the inclusion of Africa in France.

Her true frontier," declared Mr. Macfarlane, "is the Vosges, not Germany because they form the best defensive frontier, but because Alsace, naturally belongs to Rhineland, and possession of it puts France in a position from which trouble with Germany may arise in the future."

FOR INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE.

CALL FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

A War Office appeal, says the Secretary of State for India, announces that a certain number of officers who have served during the war in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, or with temporary commissions in the Indian Army, and have since been demobilized, are required for temporary service with infantry units of the Indian Army in an expeditionary force.

Applications will be entertained from officers of the British Army who have been attached for a period of at least one year to units of the Indian Army. The period of engagement will be for one year, and the age limit 30, which may be extended to 35 in the case of officers with special qualifications. No applications will be considered from officers over 26.

Accepted candidates from the Indian Army Reserve of Officers will join in the substantive rank held by them on demobilization, and will be eligible for promotion under Indian Army rules. The rank of candidates from the British Army will be adjusted according to the Indian Army time scale of promotion. No outfit allowance will be given, but a bonus of £25 will be granted on joining, together with free outward and return passage. Passages will not be granted to the wives and families of officers. Pay will be issued at the rate in force for the Indian Army (and India, R. 125 a month, less Rs. 75, captain, Rs. 700) with effect from the date of embarkation for overseas, and from the date of joining an Indian unit, and for duty pay in addition to pay of rank will be issued at the rate of Rs. 100 for company officers, and Rs. 200 for company commanders. On the satisfactory completion of engagement, gratuity of one month's pay, and staff pay, will be granted. Selected candidates will be required to act as soon as shipping accommodation can be provided, but within 14 fortnightly of the notification of selection.

The new stamps which have been issued in Palestine bear the inscription "Kingdom of Israel" in Hebrew, Arabic and English.

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